The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Message from the President on Cuban Affairs.

The San Domingo Investigation.

Character of the Frauds Complained of in Connection with the Treaty.

National Bank Statement Called for by the Comptroller.

Debate on the Representative Apportionment Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CUBAN AFFAIRS INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The San Domingo investigation, without any further order from the House, will probably take a wide enough range to include an investigation of the charges of fraud and bribery in connection with the treaty. This, as the case is perhaps better than the proposed one by the Foreign Relations Committee, for the report and testimony will now be made public from day to day, while the latter would have been withheld until in correct session. The friends of Hatch have put in a long statement from him, but it relates principally to his own business affairs, dealings with Babcock and Cabral, and is not a paramount public importance. Hatch's statement has been answered by Babcock, and considerable produced on the part of the individual and his associates, and in a supplementary statement on his character and his methods of action on questions of public policy. General Babcock and Commissioner Aiken will be here soon on the stand several times, and both are likely to there again. There is a direct contradiction between them on the question of a certain interview in Hatch. Perry details the conversation he says he had with Babcock, who gave him (Perry) to understand that the President wanted Santo kept out of the way. The former squarely denies, and he also denies that Perry ever spoke specifically to him on Santo's case, as Perry affirms he did. Perry broke out pretty sharply against Babcock, at one time, and the latter replied in kind. It will be a good case, but could not bear to hear such a statement of facts. In case Babcock is to be examined, Commissioner Aiken will be called. His friends are confident he will come out all right, while those who put faith in Perry are certain he will damage Babcock. The difference between the two are so radical that the result must depend largely on other evidence. It is understood that the inquiry will be kept up in the case of Sears's Ministers, in connection with the Dominican Government, at least, to keep Baird out of the way until the treaty had been considered and disposed of, as his personal statement, says he has long been in favor of annexation, and believes it will ultimately come to that; that he expects to be a citizen of the United States there is lottery behind it. These charges of corruption have never taken formal shape, but some time ago it was stated that they would be asserted, for one thing, that the San Domingo ring, numbering some twenty or thirty persons, Americans and Dominicans, had secured to them-selves, through the treaty, a monopoly of the trade between the two countries, and that the ring has brought it up by a cheap rate in gold, and holds it in use in paper for its purchases. Whether these charges will be pushed remains to be seen. They are either charges somewhat similar in general character to these, but how much truth there is in any of them is not known to those not in the investigation. Committee makes its report, and, probably, to-morrow or next day. It is not known what its action will be, but there is no way of reaching the Republican who can say and to be in the ring, or who, it is thought by some, does himself is a silent and unsafe counselor.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN MESSAGE

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THE SECRET SCHEME.

It took the Senate just about half an hour, to-day, to give away about fifteen millions of dollars in excess of public land in Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado to three railroad companies. One of the endowed these is the Texas Pacific, which has a stupendous job in the northern boundary of the Territory. Another is from Brownsville, through Southern Nebraska, out to Denver, and the third is from Kansas City to the capital of Nebraska. The three roads will in all load themselves with fourteen hundred miles long, and they get twenty sections of land per mile, which they are to sell at $1.25 per acre.

THE SENATE

was heard from in the House this afternoon. General Butler was very anxious to get up, but was not successful. He was not aware of the extreme anxiety till after 3 o'clock, and then it was impossible to get the House together. Enough within the next ten days, if possible. Mr. Sumner's speech was characteristic to the lucubrations with such power that only could be known till the investigation Committee makes its report, and, probably, to-morrow or next day. It is not known what its action will be, but there is no way of reaching the Republican who can say and to be in the ring, or who, it is thought by some, does himself is a silent and unsafe counselor.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

SENATE.

DISTILLERIES NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill regulating the manufacture of spirits from grapes, apples, peaches and other fruits.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Messrs. Drake, Edmunds, and McCreery were appointed a new Committee of Conference on the Franklin Pension Agency bill. Messrs. Drake and Sumner were appointed a Committee of Conference on Logislative Appropriation bill.

CUBAN CABLE CHARGES.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to examine the charges made by the Spanish Delegation in Congress in the messages passing over their line, and report to the Senate if there be any excess of the rates allowed by the act of Congress approved May 8, 1866. Adopted.

Mr. TIPTON called up the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad from Brownville, Neb., to Denver, Col. Passed.

THE NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint grant bill for a post route from Detroit to Lake Michigan, and prohibit the company taking any land in any Indian reservation passing through the lands without consent of the tribe occupying, or of the President of the United States.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. SHERMAN briefly explained the bill. The bill was then reported to the Senate and the question being on concurring in the first amendment increasing the number of Representatives from 283 to 292, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, instructed by the House bill, to 300. Mr. MORTON opposed the proposition of striking out the number. The present number being 240, so making the House 52 in excess of the present number. Mr. THURMAN spoke briefly in favor of the proposition to recommit, for the reason that the number of Representatives which would follow would be the same as in the House amendment, where the deliberations were mainly confined to the Chairmen of committees, and not to the House as a class, generally are indifferent as to numbers, considering not more than fifty out of the whole body responsible.

Mr. THAYER spoke in favor of the largest increase, in answering the arguments that the House was not a judge in the new States.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) replied to Mr. THURMAN, said, that with the figures at 300, Rhode Island, Vermont, and probably New Hampshire would each lose a member.

Mr. THURMAN replied that a matter of opinion, and referred to the estimate of the census returns for 1870 from the New York Tribune, according to which, on a basis of 300 members, no State would lose a representative, and Rhode Island would gain a representative. He did not know whether she would or not.

Mr. DILLON took a similar view of the matter, being unwilling to recognize the principle that the States have any representation distributed.

Mr. THURMAN said that the House bill was based upon the principle of an increase of representation of each State on a basis of 127,000 population. Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, 19; New York, 31; Illinois, 14; Pennsylvania, 20; Ohio, 17; Missouri and Kentucky, 9; and Massachusetts, 11; and Maine 5.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MORRILL, to amend the Act establishing National Banks of United States bonds, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOOPER, to establish Indianapolis a port of delivery.

By Mr. LAWYER.—To authorize the sale of five timber on lands of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. FISHER introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an abstract to be made showing the commercial relations to the extent of the trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces. Adopted.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws, and moved the previous question. The bill makes false swearing, in naturalization, perjury, and punishable as such. The second and third sections relate to the suppression and use or possession of forged records, papers, etc. The fifth section gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction of all offences under the act.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be tabled. Negatived.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved an adjournment. Negatived.

The morning hour expired during the vote on adjournment.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected. The bill had already been under consideration for three days, and the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. BLAINE overruled the objection, as the motion was to suspend the rules, and carried.

After another motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed by 84—a strict party vote.

GENERAL DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill removing the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, upon the persons therein named, with the exception of those who left enterprises that holds out a promise of novelty, and the United States, for the cause in which each of which a part of the people of Cuba are engaged, which by force of arms are struggling to establish free states on their soil, and which, if successful, will be recognized by the government towards the Independent Republic of Mexico, and which James Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has governed the United States in all similar cases by reference to a country pending its struggle, by which we mean simply that we have been governed by such a course as would be consistent with a strictly and consistent form as to make the United States and with the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations. Such, in short, a civil war, were extended to them. Under the practice of this rule, we have recognized the highest honors of American statesmanship, the Secretary of State, and the Minister of Science of the feeble powers of the continent, and have enjoyed the friendship of the world, and the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the establishment of a government of their own choice. It has been the policy of this government to recognize such de facto political organization of other countries as actually existed, where the new government appeared to be firmly established, and to maintain its authority for such length of time as to inspire confidence in its stability, and to give reasonable assurance that it will be able to discharge the duties of a government. During the six months which have elapsed since the commencement of the present struggle, the conditions of the Cuban people have been fully developed, and the existence of a government of their own choice has been established, which commands the support of the majority of the people, and which has been in operation

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TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE.

The principal Republican papers of the country have repeatedly expressed their opinion upon the supposed intention of Congress to make no provision for the continuance of the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, now filled by Mr. Wells. The office expires by limitation with the present fiscal year. The understanding, however, now is, that a majority of both branches in Congress favor the continuance of the office, but the President, in deference to Mr. Boutwell's peculiar opinions of his own importance, has intimated that he will not reappoint Mr. Wells. If this be true, then it is greatly to be regretted. The country owes and acknowledges a debt to Mr. Wells which the country is in no disposition to forget. The close of the war found the affairs of the nation in chaotic confusion. We did not know how much we owed, nor how much we had spent, nor the amount of revenue we were receiving. Everything was received and expended in confusion. During the war we had increased taxation in every imaginable form, and that taxation had been levied with the most indiscriminate recklessness. To bring order out of this confusion, this office was created, and Mr. Wells appointed. For the first time in the history of the country there was a competent man entrusted with the obtaining and compilation of statistics bearing upon revenue and taxation. Well has he performed his duty. His first report astonished the country by its able review of the financial situation, and its record of what we had been doing. The report at once became a text-book for the country. His reports for 1867, '68, and '69 have followed, each becoming, more than its predecessor, a public guide, winning the confidence of the people in the information furnished and in the correctness of the Commissioner's judgment. As a public exposition of affairs, and, as a recommendation of what changes were needed, it took precedence of all other public reports. It overshadowed in the public estimation even the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is, perhaps, to this latter fact that the country may trace the hostility of Mr. Boutwell to the further continuance of the office of Commissioner. Mr. Wells has won the confidence of the entire people, who accept his irresistible array of facts, and form their judgments upon them. Against conclusions thus formed mere rhetoric and theory are impotent. The abolition of the office and the retirement of Mr. Wells will be regarded as a national loss. Wells' reports are in the hands of the people, and are accepted authority on all the subjects of which they treat. He is understood by the people as a competent and fearlessly independent officer, whose duty is to exhibit all facts pertaining to revenue and taxation as they are, and not as any faction or party may want them to be. The abolition of the office will be regarded and resented by the people as a blow at them, and not at Mr. Wells. It will justly be regarded as an attempt to deprive them of the information contained in his reports. They will justly regard it as an attempt to silence popular complaints and remonstrances, by depriving the public of the only independent source of information upon the subject of taxation. The people have had the benefit of these reports for four successive years; they have felt that every reduction of taxation and reform in revenue which has taken place has been enforced upon Congress by the recommendation of Mr. Wells, and they will regard the abolition of the office as a cowardly mode of defeating any further reforms.

The following are some of the Republican papers which have demanded the continuance of the office, and the retention of Mr. Wells: Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, New York *Times*, Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*, the *Nation*, Detroit, (Mich.) *Tribune*, St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*, New York *Evening Post*, Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*, Cincinnati (Ohio) *Commercial*, Cincinnati (Ohio) *Gazette*.

No action of Congress will prove more unsatisfactory to the people than the discontinuance of the office of Special Commissioner, and the displacement of Mr. Wells, and no greater mistake can be committed than to do what is said to have been proposed by Mr. Boutwell and the President.

POINTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The first notable feature of the proposed Constitution of Illinois, is that which requires every member of the Legislature, before entering on his official duties, to make oath that he has not "bribed any person to vote for him at the election at which he was chosen, and that he will not accept any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any official act." Corruption is a difficult matter to cure, and there may possibly be some back-stair arrangements which this oath will not break up. But the man who, after taking such an oath, consents to accept a bribe will never heal the burn which his bribe will leave on his fingers. We believe this oath, in connection with the increase in the number of members elected to both branches of the Legislature, and the withdrawal of nearly all powers of special legislation will utterly abolish 95 per cent of the corruption heretofore practised at Springfield, and render our State Legislature among the purest and its legislation among the ablest, of any in the country.

The enlargement of the Senate from twenty-five members to fifty-one, and of the House of Representatives from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty-three is, in itself, an adequate reason for adopting the new constitution. At present, seventeen members constitute a quorum of the Senate, and, of course, nine votes only may pass a law so far as the Senate is concerned, while a smaller number may prevent its passage. If the nine votes belong to a party and are controlled by a caucus, five [illegible] control the Senate. So small a body as this can scarcely be called a deliberative assembly. It becomes a clique, and corrupt rings become easy, because the number among whom the plunder is divided is small. Nor does such a body secure an adequate representation either of the ability or integrity of the two political parties, or of local knowledge of the wants of all sections of the State. In the House of Representatives, the new constitution will apportion one member very nearly to every 17,000 people, instead of as at present, one to about 35,000. Should the minority clause be adopted, as we trust it may, the majority party will secure two members and the minority party one member of the Lower House in every Senatorial District in the State. This will bring into the Legislature one Republican member from nearly all the Southern counties of the State, and one Democratic member from the Northern, where our present constitution would make one end of the State all Democratic and the other all Republican. With all our respect for majorities, we have scarcely less respect for a minority party—a party that foregoes power in behalf of its convictions, and patiently waits and works in the hope and faith that its ideas will some day be adopted by the majority. Everywhere the modifying influence of such a party is wholesome, and the result of the conflict between the two is generally a wise medium course, than either party, left to itself, would have pursued. It is a good feature of the new constitution that it forbids the payment of any extra compensation, fee, or allowance, to any public officer or contractor, and obliges the members of the Legislature to accept a moderate per diem—five dollars—and a fixed sum of fifty dollars in full, absolutely, for stationery, postage, newspapers, and all incidentals and perquisites. This cuts off multitudinous sources of petty stealings of the most corrupting kind. How, for instance, could we expect a Governor to be very severe on petty stealing by the Legislature, when he knows that, though his constitutional salary was fixed at fifteen hundred dollars a year, "not to be increased or diminished," his office actually made worth $6,000 a year by outfits, furnishing bills, and special appropriations? So with the Judges. It is a shame and disgrace to the State, that we should have compelled the Judges of all our courts to violate the spirit of the present constitution continually, by accepting appropriations for special services over their salaries, as the only alternative of resigning their offices. Whoever votes for the maintenance of the old constitution votes for confining the Judges of the Supreme Court of our State to a paltry $1,200 a year, or compelling those whose special duty it is to defend the purity of the law, to soil their judicial honor by the acceptance of compensation forbidden by the constitution. It is a good thing to cut off and put an end to that petty system of stealing which members of the Legislature have been led into by their privilege of having a certain number of newspapers paid for by the State. This was doubly evil. It placed a small bribe in the hands of a legislator to pay to a newspaper. Both the legislators and the newspapers will be improved by having such "small potato" inducements put out of their way. All newspapers should be free to criticise members of the Legislature, and plenty of sharp criticism between them will help both the papers and the legislators much more than any backstairs, small favors. The prohibition of special legislation in our new constitution will be worth millions to the people of our State. A special law is not in any proper sense a law at all. For it is of the very essence of all laws that they shall be general. Special laws are favors, jobs, monopolies, privileges. And, since nothing can be given specially to one without taking it from others, special laws amount to a deprivation or tax of some kind on all, except those immediately favored by them. They are robbing the many for the benefit of the few, and, with very few exceptions, are injurious. It is a good feature of the new constitution that the Governor's power to appoint and remove from office is made to apply to all officers whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. This secures greater unity and responsibility to one known and responsible head. It has been found to work well in the National Government, and will undoubtedly work well in the State. Heretofore, for instance, the Commissioners of the Penitentiary have been a sort of *imperium in imperio*, so far as their department of the State Government was concerned. The Governor might supervise and advise, but, as he could not remove and reappoint, he had not power enough to be held responsible for efficient management. So of other minor State officers. It is well, too, that the Governor's veto should be given some weight, by requiring a two-thirds vote to overrule it. Our present Governor, like his predecessors, has frequently expended days and nights, for weeks, in examining the merits of bills, in hearing arguments upon them, and, finally, in explaining to the Legislature his reasons for not approving them. Frequently the investigation thus given by the Governor has been more able, impartial, and valuable than any previous study the subject had received from all the members of both houses combined. But all this toil is thrown away. We do not remember a solitary instance where those vetoes have, in effect, been worth the paper they were written on. The same vote which passed them before the veto, feels bound to pass them over the veto, and doubly bound, if the bill was passed for corrupt inducements. This revival of the veto power is not the least of the reforms included in the new document.

A NEEDED "PROTECTION."

A bill has passed the United States Senate, and is now before the House, in relation to fraudulent trade-marks upon foreign watches, which certainly ought to become a law. It provides that, after the 1st of August next, no foreign watches of any kind, or watch movements, shall be admitted to entry at the Custom Houses of this country without the maker's name or trade-mark, and the place of manufactory, be distinctly engraved upon such watches or movements. The manufacture of watches has become, in this State and in Massachusetts, as everybody knows, a large business and employing millions of capital. So superior are these watches to those made in Europe, at the same cost, that the foreign manufacturer finds it difficult to compete with them in fair and open market, and, consequently, a trade has grown up in a cheap and very inferior article made abroad, which is imported in large quantities, and palmed off upon unsuspecting customers by engraving upon it, after it has passed the Custom House, the trade-mark of one or the other of the American manufacturers, and selling it as an American watch. The fraud is two-fold: the public is cheated out of its money, and the watch company is cheated out of its reputation. For they cannot make at the same price in England, France, or Switzerland, where watches are made by hand labor, the movements which American ingenuity has brought to great perfection by accurate and delicate machinery, and competition in cheap watches is only possible, therefore, by forging the names and trade-marks of American manufacturers. These manufacturers do not need, and do not ask, that we know of, any protection to their industry, in the shape of high duties on foreign watches. For the superiority of their machinery, and the intelligence of their workmen enable them to defy all foreign competition. So far as the tariff affects them at all it is a direct injury, in compelling them to pay 40 per cent upon imported enamel for dials, and 40 per cent for jewels for their works and diamond dust which is essential in some of their processes. But they do ask, and they ought to have, protection against fraud and forgery with which they now have to contend, through the want of a sufficient law, and which not only takes away from them a legitimate sale of their wares, but is so injurious to their reputation by substituting a spurious for the genuine article. There could not be a more striking evidence of the absurdity of the whole protective doctrine, than the origin and growth of such an industry as that of the manufacture of watches in this country, at Elgin and elsewhere, which was started under every possible disadvantage, and has, in a few years, so completely supplied the demand for a watch, both trustworthy and cheap, that the European manufacturer can only hold a place in the market by resorting to forgery. If Congress will not have sufficient consideration for this interest to take off the duty on the raw material which it uses, it, at least, should protect it from a competition against which skill and ingenuity are alike powerless.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The most widespread fears have been entertained relative to the yield of the cereal crops this year, not only by the farmers, but by that large class of the mercantile community who are directly interested in the price of breadstuffs. An almost unprecedented absence of rain from the whole of the grain-producing portion of the world has stunted the wheat in many sections, so much that it is already beginning to head out on stalks scarcely a foot high. The inevitable result must be a small yield on the ear and a large portion lost on the ground, owing to the impossibility of gathering and binding so short a straw, unless a modification of the "headers" can be brought into use, to cut off the ears near the ground. The other crops will not suffer so much as wheat. Corn, in particular, promises a splendid yield wherever planted.

The yield of wheat, however, in some parts of the United States promises to be fair, especially since the recent rains, which have been refreshing, without violence. The present indications are that the crop will be a good one all along the borders of the water courses, as, for instance, the breadth of country back from the lake shore and the rivers which intersect the West—the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, &c. The places most threatened with partial failure are those lying in the interior—far from the water beds. The extreme east and west of the State of Iowa will yield a good crop; it is the opinion of well-informed people, who have made a careful survey of the situation, that the interior of that State will scarcely yield three-fourths of the average. The yield of California will be fully up to that of former years, owing to the greater breadth planted.

In Europe the situation threatens to be a disastrous one for the millions. The drought has been greater than with us, and the crops will also probably suffer from diminished temperature in the more northern regions where the average summer heat is only just sufficient to mature the grain. The feeling is represented as amounting almost to a panic in large districts; but we do not yet know enough to be able to judge how far the facts will warrant the fear. Yesterday light rain was reported to be falling in several places on the continent.

There is, however, reason to believe that the yield of Europe will be so much diminished as to materially increase the demand on the United States. Last year and this, so far, our available surplus has been somewhat greater than the demand for it, and the result has been the inevitable low prices which always follow great competition between sellers. The indications now are that every bushel the United States has to spare from the crop of 1870, will be gladly taken in Europe, and the necessary consequence will be better prices for the producer, both in the home and foreign markets, because the home price is always governed by that obtained for the exported surplus. This, with a reduction in the cost of moving produce to a market, will do much toward reimbursing the farming community for their losses on the last two crops, though it is neither probable nor desirable that we should recur to the high prices which were paid for wheat two years ago. Those figures were as much too high as recent prices have been too low. A medium price is better than either extreme, both for producer and consumer.

In the discussion of the Bessemer steel tariff, which General Schenck and D. J. Morrell have succeeded in foisting upon the Internal Tax bill, it should be borne in mind that the establishments for the manufacture of steel rails in this country cannot supply one-twentieth of the demand, and that the effect of the tariff is, therefore, to prevent the use of those rails at all, and to confine American railways to a system which, in comparison with the improved tracks which are coming into use in Europe, may justly be styled barbarous. Railroad accidents and high freights are the logical consequences of this legislative prohibition of steel rails. When the people come to the polls next fall let them diligently "spot" every member of Congress who voted for that enormity, regardless of his politics or his professions. If they had desired to increase the cost of transportation, and to multiply accidents, and to add to the number of lives lost, and bones fractured in this country, they could not have promoted those ends more effectively than by voting to impose a duty of 71 per cent on steel rails.

Steel rails are now offered in Montreal at $55 per ton, while common iron rails in this country cost $57. The production of steel rails in Europe amounts to 556,000 tons per annum, which is equal to the laying of 5,560 miles of track. It is safe to say that, if these rails were admitted to this country, either free or at a moderate rate of duty, at least 2,000 miles of track would be laid down this year between the seaboard and the principal Western cities, which would have the effect of greatly reducing the cost of transporting our products to market, and of adding the difference to the prices of grain and meat in the pockets of the producer. This unparalleled boon has been literally robbed from the farmer by D. J. Morrell and his gang, aided by Schenck and his gang.

The Canadian papers are engaged in the discussion of the liability of the American Government for the cost to which the Dominion has been put by the several Fenian raids. That is an old story. The Canadians, if they have any claim, should present it to the British Government. The Fenians have no special hostility to the Canadians, and the latter are the victims of the chronic war between Great Britain and Ireland. If the Fenians were to invade Scotland or the Isle of Man, the cost of repelling them would have to be borne by the British Government, and why not the same in the case of Canada. The United States Government performed its duty in preventing any armed expedition leaving our soil against Canada. There its duty ended. The fact that there are Fenians residing in the United States, has no bearing on the question whatever. There are Fenians in France, and there are Fenians in England, and Ireland, and the United States are no more responsible for the political sentiments of these people in the one place than they are in the other. The United States performed their whole duty under the neutrality laws, and all talk of their liability to Canada is nonsense. The people of Canada, however, have a strong case against their home government, and should press it. If Great Britain will not come to an amicable arrangement with its Irish subjects, it should pay the cost of protecting its colonies from the hostility of the latter.

The St. Paul *Press* will have to be classed among the revenue reformers, in spite of itself. It protests stoutly against the tariff of 71 per cent on steel rails, and insists that the existing duty of 45 per cent is ample for the protection of Mr. D. J. Morrell and his infant school of Bessemer patentees. The St. Paul *Press* will learn in due time that all persons who advocate a lower rate of duty than the highest which anybody else advocates, are the enemies of American industry, and are acting under the influence of "British gold." The highest offence of Mr. David A. Wells, and the most notable evidence of his subserviency to British interests is his concurrence with the St. Paul *Press* in the belief that the proposed tariff on Bessemer steel is unwise and injurious to the public interests.

We learn that H. B. Pierson, Esq., has resigned his position as Vice President of the Northwestern Railway Company, to accept a like position in the Pullman Palace Car Company. It is now about one year since Mr. Pierson removed to the city of Chicago, but during that time he has been connected with important public interests. We express a common opinion when we say that Mr. Pierson has been singularly fortunate in impressing all with whom he has been brought in contact, with his integrity, intelligence, and manly qualities. We are informed that Mr. P. continues as a Director in the management of the Northwestern Railway.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman residing in Clinton County, in Egypt, says: "This county, and every county on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, will cast two-thirds to three-fourths of their votes for the new constitution, and for all the separate articles, except, perhaps, the article on counties, against which the office-holders and Court House politicians are making some opposition. All our Justices and Constables expect some day to be Judges, Sheriffs, or Clerks of courts, and don't like to have their prospective pay limited to fixed salaries. They prefer to take the chances of the pickings and stealings that can be got out of fees and perquisites."

Our Copperhead politicians of the old Bourbon sort, who never learn anything, nor profit by past experience, are trying "the Caucasian" on once more, and are working to array the "great unterrified" against the new constitution on account of the omission of the word "white" in the Suffrage article. But they find it an up-hill work to rally the party on a nullification platform. The truth is, the masses of the Democrats hereabouts, as well as of the Republicans, want the new constitution adopted on account of the many useful and excellent provisions it contains, and they know very well that the colored men have secured the right of suffrage, independent of the new or old Constitution of Illinois, and that it is sheer folly to oppose it on the grounds set forth by such old fossils as W. A. Richardson, of Quincy. They laugh at his Sioux and Cherokee balderdash, while the Republicans despise the brutish prejudices such Copperheads as he exhibit.

General Anderson, who refused to sign the new constitution, is working hard in Jefferson County against it, and is determined to have his county vote against it, and may succeed in accomplishing it. He is harping on various strings, but chiefly on the "poor darkey," and is a worthy disciple of Dick Richardson. He is, or imagines himself, a candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District; but he has a poor show against Sam Marshall, the present occupant. Before he gets through with it, he will wish he had signed the new constitution and worked for it.

The people of the counties through which the Illinois Central runs, will vote pretty generally against the section relating to the Illinois Central tax, as they want the question left open to be gambled for and log-rolled in the Legislature; but the people of all the other counties down this way will vote solidly for the section in order to secure that source of large revenue to the State Treasury forever.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A well-known resident of McLean County, Robert Stubblefield, died on Wednesday. Mr. S. was 77 years old, and had resided in Funk's Grove for nearly forty-five years.

—The Trustees of the State Industrial University have voted to admit female students as soon as suitable buildings can be provided.

IOWA.

The Hon. J. C. Hubbard died at Dubuque on the 9th instant, aged 61 years. For several years he was Postmaster at Waterloo, and, in 1857, was elected County Judge for Blackhawk County. His real property was so located at and about Waterloo, that, with the location of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad on the west side of the Cedar River at that point, the value of his possessions would have been very largely increased. The people of Blackhawk County, like those of other counties, had voted to loan county bonds to aid the road, and they required but the signature of Judge Hubbard, and delivery, to secure this favorable location of the road. But he did not believe the policy of issuing the bonds good, nor this kind of aid to roads legitimate. He therefore refused to sign the bonds and deliver them, though urged to do so by many leading citizens in the county, and also those of Dubuque who were interested in the road. Thus it happened that Blackhawk County escaped a heavy railroad debt.

WISCONSIN.

The Oneida Indians, near Green Bay, have organized a brass-band, and purchased twenty-five instruments.

—The Grant County *Herald* says that Jacob Oakleaf, once a worthy citizen of Waterloo, was drummed out of town by the women of the place for abusing his family. As the authorities would do nothing, the women of Waterloo took the matter in hand on Friday last, and escorted the offender through and out of town with tin drums, pans, horns, and bells.

INDIANA.

It is thought that Lieutenant Dougherty will be released on bail upon his examination at Tipton, in which even event the widow of the murdered man has said that she would kill Dougherty.

MICHIGAN.

The May product of the Quincy copper mine was 150 tons 950 pounds.

—The latest sensation in Flint is the discovery that a salt well, sunk by Governor Crapo several years since, and abandoned as a bad speculation, is a first-class mineral well, possessing magnetic properties and curative powers to a greater degree than any well yet discovered. The well is 1,445 feet in depth, much deeper than any other well in the State.

MINNESOTA.

The *Minnesotian* thinks Duluth is destined to become a great pork-packing point. "Three breeding hogs, of the Chester White variety, have arrived in that town, as the nucleus of the prospective trade."

—The Red Wing *Argus* tells of a storm which occurred recently on the farm of a Mr. Wilson, in Cherry Grove, that came with such force as to crowd a sheep, which was feeding on the upland, down a long hill and into a "dry run," which was, in a few moments, a raging torrent, and drowned the sheep.

MISSOURI.

Peter Schonarth, a saloon-keeper in St. Louis, was to have been married on a certain day a few weeks ago, but, the day previous, got into a personal difficulty, had his eye blacked, and put off the ceremony in consequence. A few days after, the optic having regained a healthy appearance, the day of marriage was again fixed; but, during the preceding night, Schonarth, while going down stairs, tripped, fell, fractured his skull, and died shortly afterward.

OHIO.

William Harries and Joseph R. Huston have been sued for $500,000 penalty due the government for 125,000 gallons of whiskey made in Lockville, and removed and sold in violation of law.

THE TERRITORIES.

Boise City, Idaho, has only one unmarried lady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest hygienic device is the "vacuum cure."

—The Maine Shakers are preparing to move to the West, provided they can shake off their New England property at a good price.

—Selma, Ala., has discovered a large tarantula in a box of lemons imported from Messina.

—The Antioch *Ledger* tells of a mule which kicked a driver clear off a coal wagon the other day, and then looked complacently around, as if to ask, "How's that for high?"

—A young lady of Cambridge, Mass., for several years leading clerk in the Middlesex Registry of Deed Office, has opened an office in Boston for the purpose of carrying on the business of conveyance of real estate.

—Selling live tortoises about the streets at sixpence each is a remunerative business in Glasgow.

—The Hamburg (Germany) authorities deny that all the female prisoners in their jails are flogged. They say that the punishment is administered only to incorrigible prostitutes, for hard swearing.

An unpleasantly odd mistake occurred lately on the North River Anna, Va., when a gentleman out rowing shot a negro who was fishing on the bank. He said he mistook the negro for a crane.

—Judge Deady, of Oregon, has decided that a marriage celebrated at sea, or within the jurisdiction of another State, between persons leaving that State for the purpose, is a fraudulent evasion of the laws of Oregon, and, therefore, null and void.

—A young lawyer at Eatontown, N. J., in the midst of a brilliant outburst of eloquence, was interrupted by a shrill voice, which yelled, "Stop! You lie. Stop! You lie." Young Legality smoothed his ruffled feathers when the Sheriff announced that it was only a parrot in a neighboring house.

—Some Southern women resident in New York have organized a Southern Woman's Bureau. Its purpose is to aid women in the South to enter the professions now almost monopolized by men.

—Providence is well pleased with the English servant girls recently imported to that city. Twenty-eight of them have already arrived. The girls are Protestant, each one having a reference from her minister. They are respectful, modest, and superior to most of those to be procured in the ordinary way.

—The latest European visiting card has the upper left hand corner turned down flat upon the surface of the card, and upon the corner so turned down the vignette likeness of the individual.

—A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by the clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party when the maiden called out to the clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

—A man in New York city has just retired from business with a large fortune. His occupation was to visit the different hotels in the city two or three times a week for the purpose of killing the rats, beetles, and vermin of all kinds, for which he was paid so much an hour.

—A Georgia negro drew a knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth, and stabbed a white man fatally, while the latter was holding him with one hand and shooting him with the other. They had had some difficulty.

—A Boston merchant, who received two invoices of the same Paris goods, one for 638 francs and the other for 1,038 francs, took them straight way to the Custom House, handed them to the Collector and paid the larger amount.

—The strictly industrial classes of France number about 2,889 in every 10,000 inhabitants, or 10,949,091 in the whole population. The number of men engaged in commerce is 737,675; of women, 779,483. Out of a population of rather more than 38,000,000 people, about 19,598,000 are agriculturally inclined, and it is curious that more women than men, by 1,000, are engaged in field labor. Commerce in Paris supports about 215,000 people, and banking societies of various kinds, 127,000. The "concierges," or "porters," who attend to the general business of the numerous lodging houses, number nearly 50,000.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says that, as a general rule, the colored people of that city are steadily advancing. One year ago there were only 574 of them depositors in the savings bank. Now there are 1,230 depositors. The richest colored man in the city is worth $50,000 or $60,000, but there are many who, within a few years, have secured houses and lots that are now worth several thousand dollars each. The colored people have altogether fourteen churches, whose membership is estimated at 4,200. They have eighteen or twenty singing societies and one literary society with a large membership, while another has just been started. There are over twenty secret benevolent societies, most of which have grown out of church fellowship.

—Florida is proud of the possession of a youth who can handle snakes, scorpions, and centipedes with perfect impunity. He makes pets and playfellows of the larger kind of rattlesnakes, twisting them around him, and dallying with their forked tongues or twelve rattles. He actually has carried scorpions in his bosom, and wasps and hornets in his sleeves and pockets, with receiving bite or sting. In the loneliness of the grove or forest, or in any secluded place infested with snakes, he can, by a few talismanic words, call around him any number of snakes, whom he can charm into perfect obedience to all his mandates. He can pick them up and lay them down at any given place, and at his bidding they will remain there until his return after an absence sometimes of hours. He can take a rat or a mouse and so manipulate it—so put that inexplicable tyrant spell upon it—that it at once becomes a mute suppliant for favor, is quiescent, and may be tumbled about at pleasure. The young magician avers that this miraculous power is given him by spirits, whether good or evil he knows not.

—The New York *Independent* says: "The earliest igneous rocks underlying all the stratified deposits are granitic in their nature. They have a specific gravity of 2.6, and have about 71 per cent of silica. They include granites, porphyries, and trachytes. They gradually become rarer and rarer from the paleozoic age, and finally are almost entirely replaced by what may be called basic igneous rocks, having about 51.5 per cent of silica, and rich in lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron. They have a higher specific gravity, averaging 2.72, and include green-stones, basalts, trap, and augitic lavas. It seems every way probable that in its molten state the earth was surrounded by a comparatively thin layer of lighter material, which floated on the top, covered only by air and aqueous vapor, as Jupiter is now, out of which the granitic rocks were consolidated. After these had cooled the basalts solidified and were thrown out by volcanic or other convulsions. Still lower down, probably, exist the pure metals, as is indicated by the fact that the veins in which they occur have been injected at a comparatively late period with the vapor of metallic minerals. The average specific gravity of the earth, which is about that of iron, and the metallic character of so many of the meteorites which reach our earth, and which seem to be fragments of some other globe, seem to make this view probable."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis writes some of the editorials of the New York *Tribune*.

—General Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, is nearly blind.

—Denton, N. Y., has a colored woman, named Nancy Johnson, aged 114, who "sews with the use of glasses," and earns her own living.

—Sophie Worrell started on a burlesque tour in New England, and went to smash in Massachusetts, after losing $2,200 on the trip.

—Queen Isabella, it is now said, wants to make up with her husband.

—The squaws, at the President's reception, carried off as trophies Mrs. Thornton's fan tassel and the beads from her sash.

—Mrs. Henry Hathaway, of South Adams, Mass., the mother of nine daughters, in succession, gave birth to a son, last week, in the 52nd year of her age.

—Mark Lemon's life was insured for $25,000.

—Brigham Young, having become tired of the many false reports circulating about him, says that he is aged 69, and has sixteen wives and forty-nine children only.

—Mr. Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has nearly completed a library building, at a cost of $50,000, and ordered $8,000 worth of valuable books, intending to present the whole to the town for public use.

—Prince Frederick, cousin and brother-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, whose death is announced, was a son of Prince Paul, the late King's brother. He was born in 1808, and married, in 1845, his cousin, the Princess Catherine, third daughter of King William I. He has left a son, Prince William (born in 1848), who is now presumptive heir to the throne.

—John Bright has always been exceptionally abstemious and self-denying, yet he is worn out and obliged to retire from public life before he is 60. The New York *World* mentions this fact, and then instances Brougham, Palmerston, and other English statesmen, vigorous at 80, in spite of their being free livers and gallants, and asks, "Can it be that it is possible for men to be just a trifle too scrupulous in their habits of self-control, and that a certain measure of careless enjoyment of life and the good things of life is really needed to the full development and just conservation of great human faculties?"

—Francis Hopkinson, whose death in the 74th year of his age, at Bordentown, New Jersey, on June 2, has been announced, was the second son of the late Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He studied law under Horace Binney, and for many years filled the post of Clerk of the United States District Court under his father.

—Captain Elam Eldridge died at his residence in Mystic, June 1, aged 77 years. Captain Eldridge was a fair type of the adventurous Mystic sailor. During the war of 1812 he was one of the leaders in every bold enterprise to rid the coast of British fleets, and to relieve the brave Decatur from the blockade of the Thames. Three separate torpedo expeditions were planned, and, as far as possible, executed by Mystic men, of whom Elam Eldridge was one. That against the Ramillies was so near a success that it scared the fleet commander nearly out of his senses, exploding near his ship's bows. The third torpedo was never exploded, but kept in Mystic until after the war, the British men-of-war having become too wary. Captain Jeremiah Holmes, who commanded these expeditions, is perhaps the only one of the brave band who now survives.

—An old familiar story is brought to mind by the death of Bishop Kemper. It was in his family that an incident happened which has been often told, in prose and poetry. Jacob Kemper, the Bishop's grandfather, with his young family had settled, two years after coming to the country, on a farm at Beekman, in Dutchess County, N. Y. While living there the little Maria Sophia, about 6 years of age, was in the habit of taking her bowl of rice and milk, after dinner, seated on the door sill, and used to tell of "die schöne Schlange" (the beautiful snake) that came and ate her rice. Her mother watched to see what the child's strange words could mean, and to her horror saw a large rattlesnake, with its head in the bowl eating with the child, who, when her visitor took more than its share, slapped it on the head with her spoon. When the meal was finished the snake went quietly away. The intimacy was too dangerous to be allowed to continue, and Mr. Kemper killed the snake. The rattle, with eleven or twelve rings, was long preserved in the family.

—The Duke de Grammont, the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is 51. He is nearly as well steeped in diplomacy as Lord Clarendon, having almost all his life been engaged in it. The Duke is a man of exquisitely good manners and bearing, and ought to be, for he is the nephew of that whilom glass of fashion and mould of form, Lady Blessington's D'Orsay. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Mackinnon, a late eminent, though non-speaking, English M. P. The Duke must not be confounded with the Duke of Grammont-Caderousse, a sort of Parisian Marquis of Hastings, of French jockey-club and demimonde celebrity, who, although he went as fast as he could, was unable to outstrip Pallida Mors, who seized him about two years ago, causing a sensation in Paris similar to that occasioned by the death of Mr. Padwick's pupil in London, in 1868. In point of lineage the De Grammonts rank amongst the greatest families in France.

—David Wilson died in Albany, N. Y., June 9, aged 52 years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1859. In 1854 he was tendered a nomination for Congress, but declined it. In 1857 he was appointed Deputy State Treasurer. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of the Assembly. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, serving for three years. A large part of his time was devoted to literary pursuits, his principal works being: "Life in Whitehall: A Tale of the Ship-Fever Times;" "Solomon Northrup; or, Twelve Years a Slave," (this had an immense circulation, and was dramatized); "The Life of Jane McCrea;" "The Life of Henrietta Robinson, the Veiled Murderess," and "A Narrative of Nelson Lee, a Captive Among the Camanches."

—Mrs. Getchell, of Philadelphia, who, a few nights ago, fired upon a burglar in her house, is a niece of the naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur, and a daughter of Major Levi Twiggs, of the Marine Corps, who fell at Chepultepec.

—Jonah D. Hoover died at Washington on Sunday, aged 49 years. In 1848 he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, and conducted, at that point, the Presidential campaign of that year. In 1851, on the occasion of the visit of Louis Kossuth to the capital, Mr. Hoover made the address of welcome, in behalf of the Jackson Association, and also presided at the banquet given to the Hungarian hero and statesman by the association. In 1852 Mr. Hoover was elected President of the Jackson Association, over General Robert Armstrong and other equally prominent gentlemen of the Democratic party. He was subsequently re-elected over several of the most popular men of the party, who were competitors for the position. On the inauguration of President Pierce he was elected as Marshal-in-Chief of the ceremonies. He received in May, 1853, the appointment of United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, holding the office till 1858. Subsequently Mr. Buchanan tendered him a foreign mission, which he declined. In 1868 he became the editor of the *Express*, published at Washington, but delicate health soon forced his retirement from editorial labors.

CROPS.

MICHIGAN.

A correspondent at Lawrence, Van Buren County, of the Detroit *Tribune* says: "Crops in this section are looking poorly; nearly all, except corn, appear to promise only half crops. A few pieces of wheat have been turned to pasturage within a few days; there are other fields that would be poor even for that purpose. Corn is doing well at present. Our slight shower started it along very nicely, and there is time enough for it to turn out a good crop."

—The Monroe *Monitor* says: "From our correspondents in various portions of the county we gather that the late continued dry weather has materially affected almost all the growing crops. Corn which was planted early in the season and got a fair start before the drouth commenced is looking well, and will be a good crop; that planted late is not doing so well. The wheat crop is looking well, though a good rain about ten days ago would have done much to vastly increase the average yield. In some parts of the county oats are beyond help from rain, and will prove light crops. Though the wheat will be rather deficient in straw, yet the crop will be of a better quality than has been harvested for many years."

—An Albion letter of the 10th, to the Detroit *Post*, says: "Wheat is looking quite well on some of the improved farms near town, and will yield twenty bushels per acre, but it is generally light, and the opinion of some is that not over half a crop will be obtained this year. A heavy rain occurred on Wednesday, which has been long needed, and improved the appearance of grass, wheat, and crops generally."

—A Capac correspondent of the Port Huron *Press* says: "The fall wheat looks better than usual for the past few years, and in some localities, where the inclemency of the past winter did not blanch its growth, it looks luxuriant. The spring crops in general, oats, corn, and potatoes, appear of healthy growth."

—A Lawrence correspondent of the Decatur *Republican* says: "Wheat is very short, and as a common thing very thin on the ground. Some is blasting—not much, however—and at this date it looks no better than last year. Corn looks better than wheat, but that is not the best; however, a good rain will bring corn all right, but it cannot with the wheat."

—The St. Johns *Republican* says the fine rain of Wednesday night came very acceptable, and will very much revive the crops. Clinton County, however, has not suffered so much from drought as some other parts of the State. An Olive correspondent of the same paper says: "Wheat, on new ground, and that sowed early on old ground, for the most part looks well, while that sowed late, in most instances, will hardly pay for harvesting. Oats and corn are quite backward, owing to the spring being so extremely wet that farmers could not get them in in season."

MINNESOTA.

The Austin *Democrat* says: "We have conversed with farmers from all parts of the county during the past week, and all unite in saying that the prospects for a bountiful harvest were never more promising in this county. Wheat is looking remarkably fine, while oats, barley, and corn are growing rapidly. The crops were never so far advanced in this county on the 1st of June as they are this season."

KANSAS.

The Lawrence *Tribune* of the 10th says: "The wheat, oats, and corn are now far enough ahead to predict with certainty the prospects of a fine crop. Winter wheat looks well, a little short, but of good color. The oats crop will be short in the straw, on account of the dry weather just after the crop was sowed; but its deep green color indicates that it will yet come out well. Corn never looked better, though we have seen it farther forward at this season of the year."

CANADA.

The Hamilton *Times* of the 9th says: "We regret to learn that the reports as to the progress of the crops, and the prospects of a good yield, are at present anything but encouraging. From careful inquiry we learn that fall wheat in Lincoln, South Wentworth, and a part of Brant, promises a much lower average yield than for many years past. In Ancaster township and some part of Barton to such an extent is the fall wheat injured that several farmers have plowed up entire fields of it; and in two cases that have come to our knowledge the entire crop—in one instance consisting of thirty acres—was pastured off and the land cultivated for other crops. In the locality of Grand River, and more especially south of it, a better appearance is presented. Spring wheat, barley, and spring crops generally, are making but slow growth for want of sufficient rain. This is more especially the case with grain on high land, though that on low land is little better. Farmers consider that, as a whole, the crops this year will fall very much behind those of last unless a very rapid growth is kept up by a succession of showers during June."

WASHINGTON.

The Babcock Investigation.

The President's Aides-de-Camp.

Manitoba vs. San Domingo.

Whither?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The annexation policy of the administration is attended with a great deal of activity and scandal in the matter of the Dominican Republic, with considerable corruption in the direction of Cuba, and with little or no discretion towards the only point which affords any promise commensurate with its expense, namely, British America.

BABCOCK'S PURCHASE.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, who belongs to that large wing of the Republican party which has not abdicated *its* right of private judgment, yesterday presented a memorial of a Mr. Hatch, of Connecticut, Ferry's own State, who has just escaped from one of Baez's prisons. This memorial, accompanied with letters and evidence, attests that Mr. Hatch had nearly lost his head, not to speak of his liberty, for throwing his influence against General Babcock and the real estate agents of the Dominican Republic. Babcock is one of the two intimate secretaries and *confidantes* of the President, General Porter being his Siamese twin. Both are young men, happily married, very fond of each other, and, since the death of General Rawlins, Grant has taken their advice more implicitly, and sent them upon more confidential errands than any person or persons who have the quaint distinction of being popular with him. Neither of these young men are much above 30; both of them belong to the class of what are called discreet young fellows, with the power of silence, of keeping their ears open, and of sympathising with Grant in business turns and various quiddities of a semi-political sort. In short, striking out the qualification of genius, Babcock and Porter are to Grant what young Alexander Hamilton and David Humphreys were to Washington,—the suggesters and setters-up of great State schemes and the special champions of his honor. So far as is known, both of them are young men of integrity. It was attempted to drag Porter into the Fisk-Corbin Wall street scandal; but few persons believed that he had anything more to do with it than to protect the President's reputation, and discover the exact game of the conspirators. Porter belongs to one of those Eastern Pennsylvania families which have been represented in the United States Army from the beginning of time. Babcock has a derivation less phlegmatic, hailing from New England, and his operations have been of a more brilliant and commercial sort. He has been the special correspondent and presidential Jenkins' to visit the old city of San Domingo, and do the haggling with the bankrupt Baez for the sale of that republic to Uncle Sam. Babcock had some help in his researches from Senator Cole and other distinguished Pacific coasters, but his exact status could have scarcely been the same as that of his victim, Hatch, who was described by Senator Chandler as "an American, who went down there and got a concession of a salt mine or something of that kind. He is a troublesome, meddlesome, worthless fellow, who, without any diplomatic authority whatever, having no sort of authority, gave a certificate to a ship of war of the revolutionists to leave a port in San Domingo to prey upon the Government of San Domingo. He gave this, and signed it diplomatically, whereas he had no more diplomatic authority than any boy who sits yonder as our page."

It is worth while to remark here that Senator Chandler's intense ambition to extend our protectorate over foreign islands is quite compatible with his disinclination to give protection to an American citizen who happened to be in the way of his islands. The charge of Senator Ferry against Babcock is direct, and as follows:

"Mr. Hatch was an American citizen, thrown into prison by Baez, and, when demanded by the American Commercial Agent, General Babcock, Commissioner of the United States, interposed against the release of the prisoner, upon the avowed declaration to the American Commercial Agent that if the prisoner was released, he, after his release, would interfere with and be an obstacle in the way of the project of the annexation of San Domingo, which General Babcock had then in charge.

"Owing to this intervention (said Senator Ferry) of an officer of the Army of the United States, Babcock, having under his control the Navy of the United States, an innocent citizen of the United States was for months kept confined in a crowded and unhealthy prison, and finally only released upon the demand made by Admiral Poor to the President of the Dominican Republic, to whom the President of the Dominican Republic had made the same excuse for the non-release of Hatch, to wit, that Hatch, if released, would operate against the ratification of the treaty. [illegible] months, without any charge against him, was kept confined in a Dominican prison, lest, if released, he should make known here in Washington objections which existed to the consummation of the annexation of San Domingo.

"Now, I state these facts, fully and clearly understanding the entire import of what I say."

If this charge had any just basis in it, Mr. Babcock ought to be cashiered. But you never find the Senate taking up anything in a non-political frame of mind, and as soon as Ferry and Sumner had made their declaration against Babcock, it was plain that the Republican side was immediately divided into two halves,—the Subservients and the Independents. Morton, Thayer, Nye, and others, at once insisted that Babcock's case should not go to the regular Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Sumner is Chairman, but to a select committee, and they carried their point. Morton, who never lets up on Colfax, insisted that he should not be excused from appointing this delicate committee, and, in point of fact, there was no just reason why Colfax should have been excused, inasmuch as government makes no allowance for inter-official delicacy. Colfax distinguished himself by the skill with which he made up this committee. Nye was made Chairman, a Senator strong in favor of all annexations; Howard and Wilson were two annexationists to be put in with Nye; Ferry and Schurz, opponents of San Domingo, gave a seasoning to this grave council; Warner, who is probably in accord with the President, was then added to balance Vickers, the Democrat appended to the tail. It is a strong committee, and it will undoubtedly make two reports, one protesting that white is black, and the other that black is white. No more than this could be expected from a special committee of modern Senators, whose logic begins with a conclusion.

Babcock is a small, genial, stoutish, semi-florid young officer, and about the truth or falsity of the charge against him I can get no valid information. If true, it shows a sadly involved condition of diplomacy that, for the sake of helping the President to buy an island, a staff officer would go into machinations against a citizen who is already a component part of the State. Reasoning from analogy, I should say that the President took into his confidence and put on onerous service extremely young and expulsive gentlemen. Anybody who has read the history of Washington's administration has observed what union and State ceremonies were introduced by his gallant *factotum*, David Humphreys and what superfluous ideas of personal sovereignty were set in Washington's noddle by Knox and Hamilton. It is one thing to rule without politicians, and another thing to rule without men of experience. There is all the difference in the world between taking the advice of Simon Cameron and General Babcock, and yet it is very probable that from different temperaments and education the advice might be the same in either case, and that precisely what they discovered the President wished.

This thing is sure: the people of the country at large do not want San Domingo, even if it could be had for nothing. Nobody sees what we could do with it as a possession that we cannot do with it as an independent State. To steal it outright would be, perhaps, just as honest as to buy it from President Baez, and just as cheap besides. The theory of outposts does not seem to strike the average American as a very brilliant theory. *Imposts* concern us, at present, quite as much as outposts. The President seems to retain but one idea out of the many which must have possessed him as a Democrat in former days,—the disposition to annex. He is surrounded by a few persons who have put it into his head that if he will adopt annexation as his general policy, he can carry the country against the politicians of his own party, against the Democrats, and against the cautious intellect of the people. This is his trump card, but to play it on San Domingo is to select the smallest stake on the board to throw the biggest "spot" upon. He has a few partisans in the Senate, and some in the House, who will follow him in any proposition he will make, no matter how absurd; but experience has thus far shown that he has not a decided majority of his party in either branch of the Legislature. He has not a large secret service fund to work with; and he has not a Secretary of State who seems to be capable of quick enthusiasm and of vehement sympathy for new territory. In brief, I think you may wisely set it down that General Babcock has been led deeper than the shallows of imprudence in trying to serve the President, but that he is tolerably safe under the shelter of his patron, with a Senate which never looks into any question to find out its merits, but only to make investigation subservient to some longer political plot.

THE RED RIVER IMBROGLIO.

The United States was probably never in so passive a condition as at the present time. The mass of the people want no more war, and no more debt, and are, therefore, exceedingly tame to the most brilliant overtures for the territorial aggrandizement and influence in foreign parts. The President and many of his friends, to whom the war has done no injury at least, have not the same fears before their eyes; and, for want of a positive position upon more pressing questions, seem not to be unprepared for large schemes of domination and extension. Had he a Minister of State with the warm fancy and singular energy and, we might say, the jesuitry of Mr. Seward, it might be possible to wheel Congress and embark upon some of these semi-savage enterprises. Mr. Fish, however, is an incomprehensible gentleman, superbly slow, gorgeously phlegmatic and exceedingly apt to yawn and go to sleep, whether the wrongs of Cuba be preached at him or the weakness of Canada. He seconds in an uncertain way the youthful territorial lust of his Junto; but he never responds with that earnestness and exultation of spirit which seems to insure success. He is almost entirely without power in Congress; the people of the country scarcely know who he is; they are not familiar with his features; they possess no pictures of him; whether truly or falsely they conceive him to be a rich old Dutch burgher, willing to wear honors, but not to grow excited; and this while Mr. Fish rides to and fro in an easy carriage between his retired residence and the more retired State Department, the President points the active duties of the Secretary-ship upon his Porters, Babcocks, and other ardent young officers, of whom the country scarcely ever hears, and who are not entrusted to be more than devoted and zealous Aides-de-Camp. The President himself is not without a certain sort of character, quaint and rather popular amongst folks, but he, somehow, manages to disappoint this preconception which men entertain of him whenever they meet him face-to-face. He sits behind his long office table with a drawer full of cigars at his right hand, and one cigar perpetually in his mouth, and to the visitor he extends his hand in a cold, wooden way, gives him a shake without a pulse in it, listens to what he has to say in a half skeptical fashion, and replies in monosyllables, and most generally in a way to indicate his wish that the conference should close as soon as convenient. To a few he unbosoms himself, speaks valuably, shows that he has thoughts, and possibly aspirations, but these few favored persons are forbidden, at the peril of his rebuke, to convey to the world any notion of what they have heard or seen. The consequence is that the President is every day passing out of the public comprehension. He is no longer the aggressive and obstinate General, moving upon the enemy's lines, and expressing in his face the vigor and the terror of youthful Generalship; he is gaining the varied distinction of a President without impressiveness, without the power to talk or to imagination, with apparent leaning towards personal ease; towards strong but silent opinionatedness, and withal a distaste to be plausible or particularly courteous. It may be his misfortune rather than his wish to thus retire within himself and reduce the Chief Magistrate to a mere man of family; but it is certain that no man can hold the affections of the great multitude of his contemporaries unless he possess some of the outward attractions of heroism, warmth of manner, or what is only less a matter of superstition, deep designs, great resolves, or manifest patriotism. Andrew Jackson, with all his frontier training, could make a Prince feel the workings of his spirit, and he could awe an enemy by his large courtesy. Harrison and Taylor possessed traditional warmth of affection; Fillmore, with all his weakness, was handsome and genial; there were some who believed in Johnson throughout from his supposed strength of will, and ostensible love of the poorest of the poor; so, too, Tyler was never quite contemptible, for by the very thunder of his great enemies he was magnified, and he had a powerful Commonwealth behind him. Van Buren had a delicious suavity, and, when all was lost, he showed the resources of a master-politician, fighting at bay. But General Grant, lacking these more manifest accomplishments of his predecessors, must supply their absence with true and responsible positions upon current questions, with views adopted upon sagacious counsel, and he must, at any rate, have the public belief in his favor, that whatever he does is based upon the happiness of the country, irrespective of his personal feelings. This is the time to say that he has not entirely filled this ultimate measure of expectation. His correspondence with Hancock seemed to indicate a nature sensitive to personal affronts. He has ventured into the San Domingo matter without conference with those persons who are co-ordinate with him; in several other matters, not necessary to revive, he has appeared to consider the opportunities of his office to be in some sort family endowments; and the administration is in a fair way to be no more formidable than a General with a staff but without any army, without pioneers, skirmishers, flanks, plan of campaign, or base of operations. While expending the energies of the second year of his term upon some such little matter as one of the islands of the Antilles, the great drama of parallel empire is proceeding to accomplishment in British America. Sagacious overtures, quick reconnaissances, due but prudent wheedlings in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, might have done much to detach those provinces from the Dominion of Canada. I do not say this should have been done; but it would have been more to the purpose, a larger game, and, to speak in the vulgate, a "bigger thing" than treating with the lazy half-breeds of Baez or Cabral.

At this moment 400 British regulars and 1,500 Canadian soldiers, under an accomplished officer, are proceeding overland to the new Territory of Manitoba. Before Congress shall meet again they will have appeared on the frontiers of Minnesota, and have added another link to the chain of provinces which they are stretching toward the Pacific. Where is the American Government in this direction? When Congress called upon Secretary Fish, some time ago, for information about Riel and the mutineers around Fort Garry, all that he could give them of a tangible sort was derived from Mr. James W. Taylor, your former correspondent at St. Paul, and from the newspaper clippings of the United States and Canada. It is a very singular thing that after so much of expenditure of time and patience upon an island of the Caribbean Sea, the President's government should not only have no policy towards Canada, but no information to speak of. I have no feeling and no particular opinion in writing thus; but it is a sure sign of the times that the President is almost without a party, but with plenty of policy of a retail order.

GATH.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Opinions of the Press.

From the Macoupin County Gazette.

More than twenty years ago the present constitution of our State was adopted. At that early period in the history of our Commonwealth, this instrument was eminently adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. A quarter of a century has worked immense changes, however, and during the lifetime of our constitution our State has trebled its wealth and population, and has attained proportions which could not have been anticipated. Municipal and local machinery has become so intricate and extensive in its operations that the provisions of the present constitution are inadequate to the ends for which such instruments are designed; and, as has been well stated by a number of gentlemen composing a part of the late convention, "Our State Government has only been kept in motion by continued violation of plain and peremptory constitutional provisions." The evils arising from the condition of affairs may be measured by the readily appreciated by considering the immense expenditures of public money which have been made from year to year by legislative bodies, unauthorized by any constitutional enactment, but unavoidable under the circumstances. Local offices created under this instrument, which at the time of its adoption were well compensated, now yield enormous revenues, which in the absence of legislative control are at the mercy of each official, to the great injury of the people. As capital has increased and industrial resources have been developed, vast monopolies have grown up to the detriment of the real interests of the people, in the absence of legislative restrictions. Administrative bodies have almost unlimited power, and, as a sequence, it may be stated that the County Courts in the State have placed a burden of fifty millions of dollars upon the tax-payers! Macoupin County alone having had a fraudulent debt of over one million and a half of dollars thrust upon her. In short, the evils arising from the inadequate provisions of the supreme law of the State have attained enormous proportions; and it is safe to say that there is no community, no individual, no industrial interest, but has been materially injured thereby. Of the truth of this statement no people are more fully conscious than are the tax-payers of our own county.

These abuses find a full and unequivocal remedy in the new constitution; and, notwithstanding the distrust with which the work of the convention was at first viewed, it is extremely doubtful whether, under any circumstances, any body of men could be assembled who would succeed in drafting and agreeing upon an instrument which would better meet our requirements, or more securely guard the rights of individuals and the interests of the community. With the adoption of the instrument now before the people will be swept away a vast train of abuses; and in place of a constitution which now possesses no vital force, will be established a supreme law which, as a protection to the rights of both individuals and communities, is unsurpassed by any State in the Union. Every citizen who is intent upon an honest and economical administration of every form of public business; who seeks protection from peculation and extortion; who would wish to advance the interests of the many rather than the few—will vote for the adoption of the new constitution.

From the Danville Commercial.

The convention has done a good work in making a new constitution. It is an instrument in keeping with the age and times, and should be adopted by the people, and will be, we have no doubt. There are many noble features in it, that makes it worthy of the great State of Illinois. At one stroke it sweeps away the entire system of *local and special laws*, and makes it the duty of the Legislature, as far as possible, to make all the statutes general, so that the folly,—and, in many instances, oppression, too,—that was incident to the old local and special law system, is forever done away.

The people now in every portion of the State will be living under and governed by the same laws. This one feature is enough in itself to insure its adoption. The Bill of Rights is ample, full, and in most concise and just language, insuring to the people those great God-given rights which are so dear to enlightened humanity. The homes and property of the people are secured against unreasonable search. The hearth, around whose holy bounds the family gather and cultivate the graces of domestic love, is held to be a place too sacred for the intrusion of the public, unless upon grounds based on reason and right. It is full of good features, which, from time to time, we shall speak of till the day when the people in their sovereign capacity shall meet to pass upon the question of adoption. We say, *let the constitution be adopted.*

From the Carlinville Free Democrat.

We believe all the Chicago dailies, except the *Journal*, have approved the section commonly termed the minority scheme, submitted in connection with the new constitution. The New York *Tribune* and *World*, and many other prominent organs of both parties throughout the country, have written warmly in its favor, and cite several instances in which the principle has been put into practice, and operated satisfactorily. The Chicago *Journal*, Quincy *Whig*, Peoria *Transcript*, and a few other papers at the north part of the State, are making violent attacks on the section, but are unable to produce any more forcible reason for doubting that it will work well, than that it has never been tested on so extensive a scale. They profess to believe that it will result in increasing the number of Democrats in the Legislature at the expense of the Republicans. The assertion is not susceptible of proof. There is no reason why it should benefit or injure one party more than another. The north part of the State would send fewer Republicans and the south more, not changing the final result in the least. Under the present system this Second Congressional District does not send a single Democrat to the Legislature, and the Congressional District sends no Republican. With the adoption of the minority system, the Second would elect about the same number of Democrats that the Tenth did Republicans. In the one case, 8,000 Democrats and 10,000 Republicans have no Representative at Springfield; in the other they have a proportionate number. We can perceive no injustice or unfairness to either party in this result.

Some paper fears that it will offer a chance for fraud in voting. There is no more room for it than under the usual system. Each man simply has the privilege of casting his three votes upon one or two candidates, or giving one to each of three names, as he chooses. His ticket shows just how he divides his vote, and does not offer any increased chance for trickery or fraud.

We are so well satisfied that the plan proposed embodies a correct principle, and is more democratic and equitable than the present one, that we hope to see it adopted.

From the Wenona Index.

The new constitution is the careful work of some eighty-five men, selected from the best legal talent in the State, and we hope the voters in this vicinity will not carelessly pass it by, nor lay it aside without giving it a careful perusal. Of our present constitution we know but little, but the proposed constitution is considered by those who are posted to be a far superior document. It has cost the State of Illinois about $225,000 to frame the new constitution, and we urge our citizens not to allow this amount to become a useless expenditure by their non-attendance at the polls.

There is one clause to be voted upon separately, to which we take exceptions, and shall use all means in our power to defeat it. We refer to the clause in relation to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. If the State is desirous of having the railroads pay the necessary expenses to carry on the government, why not include all the lines of railroads in Illinois? If this was done we hardly think the voters would favor the clause. We hope the voters all over the State, and those living on the Central Road particularly, will think this matter over, weigh it carefully in the scale of justice, and if found wanting (which will undoubtedly be the case), throw it overboard.

The Hon. D. C. Wagner, of Carroll County, addresses the following letter to his constituents:

"The Constitutional Convention, of which I had the honor to be a member, having closed its labors, I deem it my privilege, if not my duty, to say to my people that, after mature deliberation, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing the proposed new constitution a good one. It will be found, of course, to contain some obnoxious, at least objectionable, provisions to many, and some defects, in their connection, of a not unimportant, generally local or immaterial character. But its general provisions are eminently in harmony with the true interests of the people, I have no earthly doubt. That it will meet with the hearty approbation of the people who study its provisions carefully I have no fears whatever. The only danger lies in careless indifference or inexcusable apathy on the part of the masses. I confess, for one, to have been among the number who did not realize the importance or appreciate the necessity of a change in our present organic law, until I had occasion to give the matter some thought and attention. Just so it will be with every person, whose attention has not been called to this subject. I have no fears of the result if the people can be brought to reflect upon the true situation.

"It will be found that the provisions of the constitution of 1848, under which we are now nominally living, are wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the people of the great State with which we are identified. Indeed, the strongest evidence of what is here asserted is to be found in a violated constitution, for it is a notorious fact that our present constitution, in very many particulars, has been ignored, and is far obsolete. It would be mortifying in the extreme to make this acknowledgment, were it not for the pressing necessities that have grown so far outgrown our constitution that the necessity for disregarding it has almost become a justification for the offence. The issues which have grown out of an inadequate and broken constitution, have, I am most happy to say, been fully provided for, and will, I am sure, be promptly met if our people are ready to accept the remedy. The articles to be submitted separately, and upon which will grow considerable controversy, are, with one or two exceptions, of vital importance. The railroad and warehouse articles will provoke the hostility of at least two very formidable monopolies, and all who are immediately or remotely connected with those monopolies will, of course, oppose the adoption of these articles. With the knowledge of these facts before us, it behooves us to wake up, and discharge, with fidelity, the important work committed to our care. It is time we should know whether the people are to exercise any control over these aggressive corporations in the future, or whether, as in the past, we are to continue the subservient tools of these merciless and unscrupulous monopolies. These questions will be answered either, affirmatively or negatively, on the 2d of July next, in my humble opinion, for weal or for woe, so far as the interests of the people of this State are concerned. I have given this question of monopolies the most careful and serious thought, and have come to the deliberate conclusion that they must be restricted, restrained and controlled by the people, even if the order controlling them shall have to be written in blood. If the power heretofore exercised by railroad corporations, transcending, as it has, governmental powers, is to continue unabated, and indefinitely, then we cannot know that fact too soon, because in that event we shall have lost all the railroads we want, if not a few more.

"D. C. WAGNER.

"SHANNON, May 28, 1870."

From the New York Tribune.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has, after long deliberation, adopted a modified form of the plan for minority representation which we printed some time ago, and the question will be submitted to Illinois for approval. If the vote of the convention can be taken as an index of the popular mind in that State, the proposed plan will receive a very decisive indorsement. The convention stood four to one in favor of it. The original plan brought before that body was thought by many a little too complex for popular comprehension, and indeed the provisions made for the representation of fractional ratios by "floaters" did require some mental effort to comprehend; but the scheme now adopted has the merit of perfect simplicity, and goes before the people in an entirely intelligible shape. The proposition is reduced to the election of the House of Representatives, the Senate being chosen as before. From each Senatorial District three Representatives will be elected, and each qualified voter may distribute his three votes as he pleases among the candidates—one vote for each of three men, or three votes for one man, or one and a half votes for each of two. This system will secure approximate fairness of representation for all parties. In Northern Illinois, the Republicans, under the present system, secure almost the entire representation, while the Democracy have the same preponderance in Southern Illinois, or Egypt. The minorities will have, under the new system, a fair representation, as in each district where they are in a minority of not less than one to three they can, by concentration, elect one candidate.

Thus representation will be equalized throughout the State. The majority will still rule, but the minorities in different sections will not, as now, be without a voice in legislation. In addition to the better adjustment of representation, this plan will result in a fairer division of representation among parties, taking the State as a whole, and such anomalies are not likely to occur as recently happened in Connecticut, where the total vote of the State has gone Democratic, while the Legislature remains Republican. In the consideration of minority representation, it is pretty evident that the minority in a State will favor its adoption from self-interest, if for no other reason, while the fairer-minded of the majority will do the same from regard for justice. It is highly probable, then, that the State of Illinois will adopt by a popular vote what has already passed the Convention, and that other States in which the system may be proposed will readily follow her example.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Vanderbilt's Blockade versus Erie Tactics.

From the New York Tribune, June 13.

The notification from Commodore Vanderbilt of the conclusion of the arrangement by which passengers by the Erie Road were carried to Niagara Falls by the Buffalo & Niagara Road, has undoubtedly inaugurated a fresh war. Mr. Gould claims that he had foreseen the movement, and, to defeat its object, had already planned a line between Buffalo and Niagara, the contract for the construction of which in ninety days has been awarded. Chicago has always been the objective point of the Erie Road, and for some time past, under an arrangement with the Lake Shore Road, Erie freight has been transported by that road; three weeks ago, by an election of the Lake Shore, Vanderbilt gained possession of the line, and immediately repudiated the arrangement with Erie, with the view of severing its connection with Chicago. This also the Erie folks claim to have prophesied, and to have provided a remedy in the shape of an invention, which, if as successful as present appearances seem to indicate, will cause a great revolution in their favor. It is an improvement on car axles, by which the car can travel over any gauge of road, and consists of a steel "feather," one and a half inches in width, inserted in a lateral groove in the axle five-eighths of an inch deep. This, unlike former inventions intended to work the same results, does not weaken but strengthens the axle; in this feather notches are cut so that the wheels can be spread apart or moved nearer together. The first car with the invention applied left Jersey City on Saturday, the 28th of May, and arrived at Chicago, bound for the Pacific Coast, on the 3d of June. By this invention the controllers of Erie expect to run to Chicago and the Northwest over connections with Western lines on friendly terms with Erie.

Our reporter was informed yesterday at the Erie office that freight for cattle on the Central had been reduced from $120 to $40 per car. On inquiry of the freight agent of the Central this was denied, and the assurance was given by the agent that he had not heard of any railroad war, and that he did not believe there was any. He said, further, that though stock rates on some of the Western lines might have broken for a day or two, still it had not come to his knowledge, and that rates to and from New York on the Central were the same as they had been for years. But freight bills received in this city yesterday show shipments of live stock at the rate of $65 per car—a reduction of $65 from the old charges. This attack was met by a similar movement on the part of the Erie line, whose rates were yesterday reduced to $40. This, it is contended, will affect the Erie profits less than those of the Central, for the reason that Mr. Gould has devoted much of his time lately to the study of the transportation of live stock in the West to New York, Boston, and Albany markets, and is prepared to offer better facilities, even at lower rates, than Vanderbilt. Mr. Fisk complains that for several months the Central has carried merchandise from Boston to the West at a much lower rates than Erie has from New York that New York merchants found it cheaper to send their Western shipments to Boston and from there westward by the Boston & Albany and Central.

It is understood that Daniel Drew is to take part—how prominent is not yet developed—in the pending hostilities. About a week ago, Mr. Drew, who, since the sudden severance of his connection with the Erie Road, has avoided the Grand Opera House, sauntered into the office, with his cigar in his mouth, and, heedless of the astonished glances that followed him from every side, extended his hand to Mr Fisk, saying that Erie was his first love and that he had returned to it. Fisk received him in the most friendly manner, and since that time the two gentlemen have been in constant communication and frequently closeted together. Each side claims to be acting on the defensive, only resisting the incursions of the other in its efforts to obtain the monopoly of the Western traffic. Fisk contends that the breaking up of the arrangement by which the passengers of the Erie passed to Niagara Falls, by virtue of coupon tickets over the Niagara Branch of the Central, will in the end recoil on Vanderbilt's head and prove really a benefit to the public by causing the construction of the broad gauge Erie Branch to the same point. A letter received at the Erie office, yesterday, from the Chicago freight agent, states that the calling in of the combination tickets by the Western agents of the Central creates the greatest excitement in that city, and that the war is watched by the American people with the greatest interest.

The McFarland Divorce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.

Daniel McFarland presented himself, yesterday, in Martinsville, and filed a motion for a rehearing of the suit which granted a divorce to his wife.

The motion is reduced to writing, and sets forth that the grounds upon which it is made are as follows:

1. That the defendant had no notice of the application of his wife for a divorce.

2. That the proof of publication of the pending suit was never filed with the records of the case.

3. That defendant will be able to show that Mrs. Calhoun, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, committed perjury.

The motion will be argued before the court to-morrow. The impression among the attorneys at Martinsville seems to be that the motion will be granted by the court.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

The Proposed Discontinuance of His Office.

From the New York Nation.

Mr. Wells' term of office expires at the end of the present month, and we are sorry to hear that while a sufficient force of the Republican party is ready to vote for its renewal, the President, in deference to Mr. Boutwell, who does not like Mr. Wells' statistics, probably fearing that they embarrass him with "the men inside politics," declares that he will not propose Mr. Wells' retention. Mr. Wells has been for the last five years the most creditable person, and his reports the one creditable thing in American finance, always excepting the unbounded readiness of the people to pay taxes; and his being dropped is as distinct a step toward barbarism as if Mr. Boutwell were to begin to keep his accounts by notches on a stick. It will leave the country and Congress completely in the hands of the great manufacturers, who, if they were archangels, are not to be trusted as guides in financial legislation, because they have an enormous pecuniary interest in making a particular kind of legislation appear to have a particular influence on the national industry. The consumers are, therefore, entitled to the services of a disinterested inquirer, and they will never have anybody better than Mr. Wells. The President seems to be most unfortunately advised on nearly every question connected with revenue, if we may judge from his published utterances about it. In one of his earliest, he expressed his reliance on the Western gold mines for the payment of the national debt, and more recently laid down the astounding proposition that money paid by Americans for the transportation of freight by foreign vessels might as well be thrown into the sea. There has hardly been a single reform in the revenue effected within the last five years which Mr. Wells has not been the first to recommend, and his being permitted to go out of office will be a disgrace as well as a misfortune.

From the New York Times.

We think the Republican members of Congress ought to understand the very disagreeable impression which will be produced on the public mind, by their allowing Mr. D. A. Wells to be turned out of his office without an effort to save it. We believe there was little doubt that the office would have been kept up by the majority, if the President had not been induced by Mr. Boutwell to withdraw his support from it, if not to positively discountenance, the plan. Mr. Boutwell is so intent on paying off the debt—a laudable ambition enough in itself—that he has worked himself into a state of indifference as to the cost or inconvenience of doing it. He seems to care comparatively little how heavy the taxes are, or where they fall, provided he is able to knock twelve or fourteen millions every month off the total amount of our liabilities. But we think we are safe in saying that the discontent of the country under its burden has grown in the direct ratio of his success, and that nothing has done so much to quicken, and even embitter, the demand for a reduction of taxation as his last monthly statement, showing that he was contributing to the Sinking Fund at the rate of about one hundred and seventy millions a year. People will stand a good deal, and have stood a good deal, but they are not yet quite ready to fund a great war, with a loss of half a million of men, and pay off all the cost of it within the same generation. The country consequently wants time on the debt, and will have it. We can understand very well Mr. Boutwell's not liking this, and as nobody has done so much as Mr. Wells to show what the present burden and incidence of taxation is costing the people, we can also understand his desire, or at all events his willingness, to have him quietly disposed of.

The majority in Congress has, however, something else to think of. It has, first of all, the popular feeling to consult. If the people do not want to pay the debt before it is due, nobody has any business to force them to pay it. It has, in the next place, to consult the interests of the party, and we tell the Congressional majority, frankly, that if they cannot in some way furbish up their financial record before the fall, it will go hard with the party. The party has, until last session, done little or nothing for the finances, except pile on taxes in a confused, indiscriminate way, and too often in blind compliance with the demands of voracious monopolies. We suppose no financial system in the world was ever so devoid of rhyme or reason as that with which we came out of the war. But the country was quite ready to pardon all errors, whether of omission or commission, which occurred during the war. While the fighting was going on the government had to get money, by hook or by crook, and had to postpone the proper distribution of the burden to quieter times. We believe it was universally acknowledged that, in creating the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the very best thing was done that could be done by way of preparation for the work of financial reform. Nobody knew anything, in 1865, about the effect of the war on the national industry, or about the condition of the national industry, or about the results of the system of taxation entered on in 1862-3. Legislation was impossible without evidence collected and digested by a trained economist and statistician. Mr. Wells was such a man. Moreover, he was protectionist. He shared the opinions of Messrs. Kelley, Greeley, and Carey as to the duty of the government to help manufacturers; and yet he was not a manufacturer, or a politician, or anything but a very accomplished man of science, bred in protectionist ideas. The high-tariff men were perfectly satisfied. They had no objection to make, either to the office or to the man who was selected to fill it. In fact, they could not have had a more satisfactory arrangement so far as they were concerned, and they confidently expected that Mr. Wells would report, very much as Horace Greeley would report, that the more you piled on the duties, the more prosperous would the country be; that foreign commerce was an evil, and that, to use the language of the *Tribune*, when the "locomotive takes the farmer's wheat, and flesh, and corn, and cotton, to a distant manufacturing centre"—those of Illinois to Massachusetts, for instance—"it is an exhauster; its smoke is a black fog, and its whistle the scream of the angel of ruin." Well, in inquiry, and a survey of all the facts, he came to conclusions with which a body of gentlemen, who have looked to the tariff to make their enormous fortunes, cannot agree. They are conclusions, be it remembered, which, economists of the best and purest men of this and all foreign countries share, and on which the wisest and ablest men may, and do, differ. So those who have been profiting largely by the state of things which Mr. Wells condemns, will have it that he not only ought not to say what he says, but that he never would have said it unless he was bribed, and insist on having his office abolished and himself turned out. They are willing to have a Commissioner of the Revenue, provided he agrees with them, and are willing to have him collect facts, provided he does not collect any facts which tell against their interests. Nevertheless, it is strictly true that every reform which has been made in the nature or amount of taxation, or in the manner of collecting it, within the last two years, has been suggested and advocated by Mr. Wells in his reports, and, we venture to add, that every reform which will be adopted within the next three years, has been suggested and advocated in his reports, and his reports, moreover, is to be found the only scientific survey of the industrial condition of the United States in existence. They are the only source to which any member of Congress can go at this moment for trustworthy facts as to the general direction financial legislation ought to take, or as to the results of past experiments. Of course they contain faults, and errors, and mistakes; but they are all we have got of the kind, and there is not the remotest probability that this generation will see anything better.

For the administration to get rid of such an officer, and such an office, at such a moment, would be a great mistake; and it would be a still greater mistake for Congress to connive at the change. If any attempt had been made or was talked of, to supply other machinery of the same kind, it might possibly be excused, but we hear of nothing of that sort. If Mr. Wells goes, Congress will have no statistics, and no financial reports, except such as are furnished them by monopolists interested in particular kinds of legislation. No party, whose financial record is not extraordinarily good, and which has not shown in its ranks a very remarkable degree of financial ability, can safely face the public with any such responsibility resting on its shoulders.

From the Detroit Tribune.

With the expiration of the year 1870 the office of Special Revenue Commissioner expires, and the probability is that the office will not be renewed, owing to the antipathy of the high protective tariff men to Commissioner Wells. If Mr. Wells is turned out of office it will be for telling the truth. There never was a more faithful and pains-taking public officer, and his copious reports on the public revenue have been of the greatest advantage to the country. They have not only been rich storehouses of facts, but they have secured the highest commendation from eminent sources abroad. No one doubts Mr. Wells' competency, and it would be amusing, were it less discouraging and humiliating, to hear the very persons who urge the dismissal of Mr. Wells declaiming in favor of civil service reform. The men who so denounce the Special Revenue Commissioner do not want simply a capable man of independent thought and expression in the office alluded to, but they want a tool—a man who will suppress and distort in their special interest and pocket the public money for supposed impartial services while he works for them.

We have already alluded to the answer of Commissioner Wells to the majority of the House Committee upon Manufactures, who had prepared such a load, as they supposed, as fairly let off, would blow him to atoms. We have also shown how the points of this assault were communicated to the Commissioner, and that his reply to his assailants was adopted by the minority of the Committee on Commerce, and that the House ordered the minority and majority reports printed together; the majority of the committee unwittingly making no objection. The last document of the Special Commissioner has found its way into print, and is interesting, of course. We have already noted some portions of it, but will now allude briefly to others. Mr. Wells produces a letter from D. W. Tuttle, recently part manager and proprietor of the pig-iron furnace at Durham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who states that pig metal can be manufactured there at $26 a ton, and that the company having charge of the Durham furnace, with a capital of $600,000, expect to clear the present year, at the present prices, $150,000. He also shows on authority of John Rook, of the Morgan Iron Works, New York, that an agent of the Reading Furnace, Pennsylvania, stated, in the course of some business negotiations, that his company manufactured pig metal at a cost of $22 a ton. As an illustration of the effect of the excessive cost of pig iron upon iron manufacturers, the committee use the letter of Willard Pope, Engineer of the Detroit Iron Bridge Company, which was first published in the *Tribune*. Mr. Wells shows by the history of iron manufacture in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, that the greatest number of furnaces were built and put in operation during the low tariff on pig iron. The Commissioner enters at considerable length upon the Bessemer patents and the production of steel rails, the striking point of which is that while the enormous success of the Bessemer patent has made steel rails cheap, instead of giving the people the advantage resulting from this improved manufacture, Congress is asked to so legislate as to make steel rails dear. The annual capacity of production of rails in Europe by Bessemer steel is 556,000 tons, and Mr. Wells claims that it is this immense production, and not home competition, that has lowered the price of the Bessemer steel in this country. He shows that the steel rail monopoly is a great tax upon the country. What he says upon this subject is so striking that we ask special attention to the following extract:

"If the 1,000,000 tons of rails which are yearly to be laid, either on new roads or for repairs, could all be steel instead of iron, the cost of repairing them would be reduced from 25 per cent to three per cent, and the saving would be enormous; a difference which, on the railroad alone, would make a difference of [illegible] saved as a proportional annual [illegible] the cost of transportation charged [illegible] of the country. Multiply this [illegible] until the whole 50,000 miles of [illegible] country is laid with a permanent [illegible] certainty will be, with its 5,000 [illegible] and the annual economy will [illegible] difference between ten per [illegible] three per cent on that [illegible] 000 against 165,000 tons [illegible]." The Commissioner draws [illegible] broadly, but without any exaggeration, of the immense magnitude of the [illegible] question, if it comes home to the [illegible] son in the country. If it were [illegible] rather than to stop the progress of [illegible] ward this great economy, that the [illegible] steel works in the country should be [illegible] destroyed, it undoubtedly would be for the [illegible] of the country to do it, even if it [illegible] to purchase the proprietors and buy out their [illegible] patents, which the Chairman of the [illegible] on Manufactures holds in trust for [illegible] sociates."

The Commissioner further compares the tax upon salt, and shows where it [illegible] upon it is more burdensome than that on tea, coffee, and sugar. He shows the [illegible] sequence of price since 1860, mainly [illegible] tariff duties, the people pay on blankets an annual increased tax of $3,750,000 [illegible] women of the United States, in consequence of tariff duties on woolen goods used [illegible] thick winter clothing, pay about [illegible] annually. The first of the same amount is nearly as much as the entire annual revenue collected from tea, and the latter was as much as the entire aggregate annual revenue from the duty on tea and coffee.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Fatal Disaster on the Rutland & Burlington Road—Four Persons Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, June [illegible].

The night express train coming north on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad on Friday night, ran into a washed-out culvert at midnight, near Ludlow, "dumping" the engine and leaving the cars on the south side of the break, but injuring no one. We believe [illegible] engineer. A freight train was [illegible] Summit Station, in Mount Holly, and the [illegible] gers was sent for the engine and [illegible] came to the scene of the disaster [illegible] passengers to Rutland. This was [illegible] passengers, twenty-five in number [illegible] ferred to a freight car and started [illegible] When about two miles north of [illegible] tion, at 2 o'clock a. m. they ran into a washout, some ninety feet wide and [illegible] feet deep. The engine plunged into the [illegible] and the car followed, landing on top of the locomotive. To the shock of this fearful [illegible] in the darkness and storm, and [illegible] bers and the cries of the wounded, [illegible] the horrors of scalding from the steam [illegible] ing from the wrecked locomotive. [illegible] was finally secured, and killed and [illegible] extricated, it was found that a sad list of fatalities had occurred. The engineer [illegible] Hardy, and Mr. M. Croaker, master [illegible] of the road, who was riding on the [illegible] instantly killed. One in the car, a Mr. [illegible] from Lowell, Mass., was also killed [illegible] passenger died before night; the [illegible] sengers had broken bones, and [illegible] were scalded by the steam, some of [illegible] horrible manner. Mr. Foss, engineer [illegible] passenger engine wrecked at Ludlow, was badly scalded that when he pulled off [illegible] the skin came off with them. Notwithstanding his injuries, he walked back to [illegible] sent a telegram to Rutland giving [illegible] of the disaster.

It was then found impossible to [illegible] scene by train from Rutland, and [illegible] having occurred between Summit and [illegible] by the washing out of a culvert. Owing to the condition of affairs, but scanty [illegible] could be obtained up to 5 o'clock last evening. Prompt measures were, however, taken to repair the track and open communication with Rutland. Governor Page reached the [illegible] early as possible, and every possible [illegible] was taken by Superintendent Merrill [illegible] railroad officials to render the injured as comfortable as possible.

Among the passengers were Mr. [illegible] of Boston, partner of our townsman, [illegible] rence Barnes, Esq., with a party from Boston, was on the way to this city to attend the [illegible] ding of Miss Barnes. Mr. Barnes received despatches last evening from Mr. Shiller, Governor Page, informing him that none of his friends were injured, except by scratches and bruises.

The culvert, the failure of which caused the last disaster, was regarded as perfectly safe, having stood for twelve or fifteen years, and had withstood the freshet of last fall. [illegible] fall of rain by which the culvert was [illegible] entered was very heavy along the line of the mountain, much heavier than in Burlington, where it rained copiously from Thursday [illegible] o'clock p. m., until about 8 o'clock this morning.

At 2 o'clock this morning we received a dispatch from Rutland, furnishing the following list of casualties:

Killed—Thomas A. Abbott, Lowell, Mass.; James S. Hardy, Rutland; M. M. Croaker, Rutland.

Wounded—E. M. Foss, Rutland; Geo. [illegible] ley, Rutland; A. B. Field, Greenfield, Mass.; Douglas Flint, New York; W. H. [illegible], Boston; W. H. Horr and Nathan Rice, [illegible] bridge, N. Y.; W. J. Howard, Rutland, scalded; J. W. McFarland, Salem, N. H.; [illegible] Haskell, Rutland—each in hip; Truman [illegible] Stoddard, N. H.; W. J. Pierce, Boston, broken; C. H. Eaton, Bristol, Vt., [illegible] shoulder badly cut.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM INJURIES.

RUTLAND, June 5.—Only one man of the twenty-five escaped injury. [illegible] of New York and A. B. Field, of Greenfield, Mass., have since died. W. H. Emerson, of Cambridge, Mass., cannot live, and several others were horribly scalded, the flesh on their hands peeling literally cooked to the bone, and falling off. The body of Mr. Flint arrived here this noon, in charge of his brother, and will be taken to New York on the midnight train.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Long and Stormy Session all about a Policeman who Maltreated A Citizen.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, present Commissioners Brown, Sheridan, Gund, and James.

The Superintendent of Police recommended the discharge of John Horan, a special policeman, for drunkenness. Adopted.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Fourteenth Street Improvement—The Contractors Enjoined from Continuing the Work.

Judge McAllister on the Board of Public Works, Contractors and Special Assessments.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution—Warehouse Law—Return to the Peremptory Mandamus.

Recorder's Court.

FOURTEENTH STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Judge McAllister yesterday decided the case of John Mulvell v. The City, the Board of Public Works, and others. This is a proceeding to enjoin the contract awarded by the Board of Public Works to DeGolyer & Co., for the paving of Fourteenth street. The opinion is important, inasmuch as it is explanatory of a decision, one of a series, by which public servitors are now being held by the courts to the utmost good faith in the execution of the trusts confided to them. In this case the contractors are enjoined. The opinion and decision were as follows:

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

INCOME RETURNS.

United States v. David Goodwillie. This was an indictment by which Goodwillie was charged with having made false and fraudulent return of his income for the year 1868. The case was heard by Judge Drummond without the intervention of a jury. [illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Preparatory Meeting for the Organization of a Chicago Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

[illegible]

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

The Proposed Discontinuance of His Office.

From the New York Nation.

Mr. Wells' term of office expires at the end of the present month, and we are sorry to hear that while a sufficient force of the Republican party is ready to vote for its renewal, the President, in deference to Mr. Boutwell, who does not like Mr. Wells' statistics, probably finding that they embarrass him with "the men inside politics," declares that he will not propose Mr. Wells' retention. Mr. Wells has been for the last five years the most creditable person, and his reports the one creditable thing in American finance, always excepting the unbounded resources of the people to pay taxes; and his being dropped is as direct a step toward barbarism as if Mr. Boutwell were to begin to keep his accounts by notches on a stick. It will leave the country and Congress completely in the hands of the great manufacturers, who, if they were archangels, are not to be trusted as guides in financial legislation, because they have an enormous pecuniary interest in making a particular kind of legislation appear to have a particular influence on the national industry. The consumers are, therefore, entitled to the services of a disinterested inquirer, and they will never have anybody better than Mr. Wells. The President seems to be most unfortunately advised on nearly every question connected with revenue, if we may judge from his published utterances about it. In one of his earliest, he expressed his reliance on the Western gold mines for the payment of the national debt, and more recently laid down the astounding proposition that money paid by Americans for the transportation of freight by foreign vessels might as well be thrown into the sea. There has hardly been a single reform in the revenue effected within the last five years which Mr. Wells has not been the first to recommend, and his being permitted to go out of office will be a disgrace as well as a misfortune.

From the New York Times.

We think the Republican members of Congress ought to understand the very disagreeable impression which will be produced on the public mind, by their allowing Mr. D. A. Wells to be turned out of his office without an effort to prevent it. We believe there was little doubt that the office would have been kept up by the majority, if the President had not been induced by Mr. Boutwell to withdraw his support from, if not to positively discountenance, the plan. Mr. Boutwell is so intent on paying off the debt—a laudable ambition enough in itself—that he has worked himself into a state of indifference as to the cost or inconvenience of doing it. He seems to care comparatively little how heavy the taxes are, or where they fall, provided he is able to knock twelve or fourteen millions every month off the total amount of our liabilities. But we think we are safe in saying that the discontent of the country under its burden has grown in the direct ratio of his success, and that nothing has done so much to quicken, and even embitter, the demand for a reduction of taxation as his last monthly statement, showing that he was contributing to the Sinking Fund at the rate of about one hundred and seventy millions a year. People will stand a good deal, and have stood a good deal, but they are not yet quite ready to fund a great war, with a loss of half a million of men, and pay off all the cost of it within the same generation. The country consequently wants time on the debt, and will have it. We can understand very well Mr. Boutwell's not liking this, and as nobody has done so much as Mr. Wells to show what the present burden and incidence of taxation is costing the people, we can also understand his desire, or at all events his willingness, to have him quietly disposed of.

The majority in Congress has, however, something else to think of. It has, first of all, the popular feeling to consult. If the people do not want to pay the debt before it is due, nobody has any business to force them to pay it. It has, in the next place, to consult the interests of the party, and we tell the Congressional majority, frankly, that if they cannot in some way furnish up their financial record before the fall, it will go hard with the party. The party has, until last session, done little or nothing for the finances, except pile on taxes in a confused, indiscriminate way, and too often in blind compliance with the demands of voracious monopolies. We suppose no financial system in the world was ever devised of greater ... than that with which we came out of the war. But the country was quite ready to pardon all errors, whether of omission or commission, which occurred during the war. While the fighting was going on the government had to get money, by hook or by crook, and had to postpone the proper distribution of the burden to quieter times. We believe it was universally acknowledged that, in creating the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the very first thing was done that could be done by way of preparation for the work of financial reform. Nobody knew anything, in detail, about the effect of the war on the national industry, or about the condition of the national industry, or about the results of the system of taxation entered on in 1862-3. Legislation was impossible without evidence collected and digested by a trained economist and statistician. Mr. Wells was such a man. Moreover, he was protectionist. He shared the opinions of Messrs. Kelley, Greeley, and Carey as to the duty of the government to help manufactures; and yet he was not a manufacturer, or a politician, or anything but a very accomplished man of science, bred in protectionist ideas. The high-tariff men were perfectly satisfied. They had no objection to make, either to the office or to the man who was selected to fill it. In fact, they could not have had a more satisfactory arrangement so far as they were concerned, and they confidently expected that Mr. Wells would report, very much as Horace Greeley would report, that the more you piled on the duties, the more prosperous would the country be ...

[illegible]

For the administration to get rid of such an officer, and such an office, at such a moment, would be a great mistake; and it would be a still greater mistake for Congress to connive at the change. If any attempt had been made, or was talked of, to supply other machinery of the same kind, it might possibly be excused, but we hear of nothing of that sort. If Mr. Wells goes, Congress will have no statistics, and no financial reports, except such as are furnished them by monopolists interested in particular kinds of legislation. ...

Detroit Tribune.

With the expiration of the year 1870 the office of Special Revenue Commissioner expires, and the probability is that the office will not be renewed, owing to the antipathy of the high protective tariff men to Commissioner Wells. ...

[illegible]

country. What he says upon this head is so striking that we ask special attention to the following extract:

"If the 1,000,000 tons of rails which are required to be laid, either on new roads or in repairing them, could all be steel instead of iron ... a difference which, on the rails ... alone, would make a difference of ... saved as a proportional annual ... of the cost of transportation charged ... of the country. ..."

[illegible]

The Commissioner further comments on the tax upon salt, and shows whereas the tax upon it is more burdensome than that upon tea, coffee, and sugar. ... an annual increased tax of $8,700,000 ... women of the United States, in consequence of tariff duties on woolen goods suitable for thick winter clothing, pay about $20,000,000 annually. ... nearly as much as the entire annual revenue collected from tea, and the latter sum is as much as the entire aggregate annual revenue from the duty on tea and coffee.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Fatal Disaster on the Rutland & Burlington Road—Four Persons Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, June 8.

The night express train coming north on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, on Tuesday night, ran into a washed-out culvert about midnight, near Ludlow, "dumping" the engine and leaving the cars on the south side of the break, but injuring no one we believe, but the engineer. A freight train was ... Summit Station, in Mount Holly, and ... grain was sent for the passengers ... came to the scene of the disaster, and took the passengers to Rutland. This was done ... passengers, twenty-five in number, were transferred to a freight car and started ... When about two miles north of Summit Station, at 2 o'clock a. m., they ran into another washout, some ninety feet wide and forty feet deep. The engine plunged into the chasm, and the car followed, landing on top of the locomotive. To the shock of this fearful plunge, in the darkness and storm, amid crashing timbers and the cries of the wounded, were added the horrors of scalding from the steam escaping from the wrecked locomotive. When ... was finally secured, and killed and wounded extricated, it was found that a sad list of fatalities had occurred. The engineer, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. M. Crooker, master mechanic of the road, who was riding on the engine, were instantly killed. One in the car, a Mr. Abbott, from Lowell, Mass., was also killed, and a passenger died before night; three other passengers had broken bones, and several were scalded by the steam, some of them in a horrible manner. Mr. Foss, engineer of the passenger engine wrecked at Ludlow, was so badly scalded that when he pulled off his boots the skin came off with them. Notwithstanding his injuries, he walked back to Summit and sent a telegram to Rutland giving information of the disaster.

It was then found impossible to reach the scene by train from Rutland, another break having occurred between Summit and Rutland, by the washing out of a culvert. Owing to the condition of affairs, but scanty information could be obtained up to 5 o'clock last evening. Prompt measures were, however, taken to repair the track and open communication with Rutland. Governor Page reached the spot as early as possible, and every possible care was taken by Superintendent Merrill and other railroad officials to render the injured as comfortable as possible.

Among the passengers were Mr. Skillings, of Boston, partner of our townsman, Mr. Lawrence Barnes, Esq., with a party from Boston, who were on the way to this city to attend the wedding of Miss Barnes. Mr. Barnes received dispatches last evening from Mr. Skillings and Governor Page, informing him that none of his friends were injured, except by scratches and bruises.

The culvert, the failure of which caused this last disaster, was regarded as perfectly safe, having stood for twelve or fifteen years, and had withstood the freshet of last fall. The fall of rain by which these washouts were caused was very heavy along the road over the mountain, much heavier than in Burlington, where it rained copiously from Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p. m., until about 8 o'clock the next morning.

At 2 o'clock this morning we received a dispatch from Rutland, furnishing the following list of casualties:

Killed—Thomas A. Abbott, Lowell, Mass.; James S. Hardy, Rutland; M. M. Crooker, Rutland.

Wounded—F. M. Foss, Rutland; Geo. Hartley, Rutland; A. R. Field, Greenfield, Mass.; Douglas Flint, New York; W. H. ... Boston; W. H. Horr and Nathan Rice, Cambridge, N. Y.; W. J. Howard, Rutland—scalded; J. W. McFarland, Salem, N. Y.; E. P. Haskell, Rutland—each in hip; Truman Wood, Stoddard, N. H.; W. J. Pierce, Boston, leg broken; C. H. Eaton, Bristol, Vt., face and shoulder badly cut.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM INJURIES.

RUTLAND, June 9.—Only one man out of twenty-five escaped injury. Two—Flint, of New York, and A. R. Field, of Greenfield, Mass.—have since died. W. H. Emerson, of Cambridge, Mass., cannot live, and several others are horribly scalded, the flesh on their hands being literally cooked to the bone, and falling off. The body of Mr. Flint arrived here this afternoon, in charge of his brother, and will be taken to New York on the midnight train.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Long and Stormy Session all about a Policeman who Maltreated A Citizen.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon; present Commissioners Brown, Sheridan, Gund, and James.

The Superintendent of Police recommended the discharge of John Hogan, a special policeman, for drunkenness. Adopted.

The Superintendent recommended the appointment on the regular force of ... Edmund Farrell, of the Third Precinct. Adopted.

James S. Fisher, a special policeman, ... having been sick for two weeks, was granted thirty days longer for trial.

Patrolman Thomas Wells, of the Third Precinct, was charged with maltreating a prisoner named William McGary. He was in a saloon on North Clark street, where he got very tight, and on his way to the station, it is stated, was struck by the Commissioner, and generally. Mr. Manchester, attorney for the defence, showed that he was convicted and fined next day for being drunk and disorderly. The same officer was charged by William Halloran with maltreating and inattention to duty. ... Wells called him a "—— hot-headed old Irishman," and wanted to know why he was not with the Fenians, invited him to fight, and varied the entertainment by asserting that he could whip any two men in Chicago; ...

[illegible]

There were four more cases for trial, but as it was so late, they were postponed, and the Board adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, June 13:

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Fourteenth Street Improvement—The Contractors Enjoined from Continuing the Work.

Judge McAllister on the Board of Public Works, Contractors and Special Assessments.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution—Warehouse Law—Return to the Peremptory Mandamus.

Recorder's Court.

FOURTEENTH STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Judge McAllister yesterday decided the case of John Mulvell v. The City, the Board of Public Works, and others. This is a proceeding to enjoin the contract awarded by the Board of Public Works to DeGolyer & Co., for the paving of Fourteenth street. The opinion is important, inasmuch as it is explanatory of a decision, one of a series, by which public servitors are now being held by the courts to the utmost good faith in the execution of the trusts confided to them. In this case the contractors are enjoined. The opinion and decree were as follows:

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

INCOME RETURNS.

United States v. David Goodwillie. This was an action in which Goodwillie was charged with having made false and fraudulent return of his income for the year 1866. The case was heard by the Court without the intervention of a jury. The Court found defendant not guilty, by want of sufficient evidence of criminal intent, ... The Court did not find that Goodwillie had been grossly ... in making his returns. ...

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Chicago for sale. On the day stated he purchased hogs to the value of $2,500, and sent them in. Upon the arrival of the stock here the defendants maliciously procured a writ of attachment ... To release the property and recover it cost a considerable sum—about $1,500. The suit so commenced came on in course of time for trial, when plaintiff took a judgment, which was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court. It is also charged that the delay incident upon the proceeding caused a ... upon sale of the hogs, and that special damage resulted to plaintiff's credit, because he was prevented, his property being locked up, from meeting his business engagements.

EJECTMENT.

Eliza Davis v. Frederick Lau, and the same v. John F. Lau. These are two suits of ejectment, on trial at the case before Judge Jameson. The property consists of the north half of the north fractional half of the southwest quarter (north of Calumet River) of Section 3, 38, 14, 3 P. M., and the north fraction of the southwest quarter of the same section. In the second case the south half of the north fractional half of the southwest quarter (north of Calumet River) of the same section and the north fraction of the southwest quarter, both south of the Indian boundary. Plaintiff claims title from the government, and defendant offers color of title and claims under the limitation laws of 1839.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW—ALLEGED MANDAMUS.

Edward Hempstead et al. v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. This is a petition for mandamus to compel the receipt in bulk of grain and delivery at the Illinois River Elevator, leased and operated by plaintiffs. The company came in and made return to the alternative writ, and demanding that it ought not to be compelled to make contracts that will be greatly inconvenient, that its interests do not require, or to deliver freight to persons to whom the company has not agreed to deliver. The company disclaims all knowledge as to the ownership or operation of the elevator spoken of, and admits that it is a railway corporation as described in the writ, upon which there is a duty ... to receive freights and goods at any station on its line for transportation; denying, however, that it is its duty to deliver grain or any freight into any warehouse; but avers that it is its duty only to deliver freight to such point or place as it shall have contracted to deliver it. ...

[illegible]

... and deliver grain in bags or sacks for the relator.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

About a week ago, a correspondent (who was also the victim in the case), gave THE TRIBUNE readers the particulars of a remarkable arrest, instigated by that legal luminary, Justice Banyon. Mr. W. C. Reynolds is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Graceland Cemetery, and last week opened an office in a block opposite the Court House, on Clark street, which is likewise the abode of Justice Banyon. Mr. Reynolds desired to put up a sign at the entrance, and by changing Mr. Banyon's and another a trifle, sufficient room would be procured. While the workmen were engaged in effecting this change, Mr. Banyon came upon the scene, and, after blustering about for a while, actually ordered Mr. Reynolds into custody. A policeman took him off without a warrant, and Mr. Banyon subsequently sent a small boy around with a sort of document, after them. The warrant, however, called for the arrest of a "Dr. Reynolds," and ordered that the prisoner be brought before him personally, at "2 a. m." Mr. Reynolds was subsequently released on bail. The examination was set for yesterday afternoon, at 2 p. m., and Mr. R. and an attorney were promptly on hand, but Mr. Banyon did not see fit to call the case until 4 p. m., thereby detaining them two hours. When it did come up, he remarked, "I postpone this examination until tomorrow morning, to be conducted before Justice Summerfield." ...

[illegible]

—James O'Brien and M. A. Wilson, firemen attached to the steamer Coventry, and George H. Brown, a trunkmaker, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of fighting. The testimony was to the effect that on Saturday evening, a young colored man, named James A. Conoway, was crossing the intersection of Monroe and Dearborn streets, with a bouquet in one hand, when a newsboy came up and asked him for the bouquet. Conoway inquired of him what he would do with it, when the prisoners came along and jostled against the two boys, knocking both to the ground. Conoway quickly regained his feet, and remarked, "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," when Wilson, who is about Conoway's size, made an assault upon him. The latter defended himself manfully, and was getting the better of his antagonist, when Brown came to the rescue, and a moment after O'Brien, a big, burly fellow, also took a hand in, and fairly knocked the darkey under the apron of the sidewalk, and made the latter's head was thus fairly held in chancery, continued to pound him in a most unmerciful manner. Several hundred people collected about the place, and finally the police interfered and took the assailants into custody. The defence did not pretend to introduce any testimony showing any extenuating motive. After hearing the case, the Justice remarked, "Mr. Clerk, change this charge to disorderly conduct, and, gentlemen, as you were very disorderly, I shall have to give you—$5 each." Comment is unnecessary.

—William Wert, a cripple, was arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday morning on the charge of making an assault upon Wm. B. Langley, auctioneer, with his crutches. He was fined $10. In making mention of the arrest, in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, it was stated that Mr. Langley was also arrested. Such was not the case.

—Nettie Willard, charged with stealing some articles of clothing from Sarah Newman, was held for further examination in $100 bail.

—A half dozen keepers of houses of ill-fame were fined $25 each. About fifty inmates $15 each.

—There were about 120 cases before the morning and afternoon court.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Henry Cutler is ordinarily a resident of Kenosha, Wis. Some weeks ago he came to Chicago, without money or friends, and found shelter with William Needless, who bought him a "kit" of tools, and procured him work. Shortly after Mr. Needless had the misfortune to break his leg, and he sent Cutler for the salary due him from his employer, amounting to $25. Cutler collected the money, but never returned, and again took up his abode in Kenosha. On Saturday Detective Ellis paid a visit to that quiet city, and returned in company with Henry, who was arraigned before Justice Dresser on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and held for trial in bail of $300.

—William Maxwell was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from a Pine street residence, and held for trial in bail of $500.

—Eight withered flowers, of the Bridewell species, were charged with disorderly conduct. The overt act was committed in the "Patch," and was characterized by the police as a "terrible scrimmage." They were fined $25 each.

—Fred. Pizzer and Peter Lynch, two juvenile thieves, were sent to the Reform School.

—There were seventy cases before this court.

WEST SIDE COURT.

James Brown, while meandering about Union Park, on Sunday afternoon, insinuated himself into the presence of Mrs. Mary Machilsehy, and, when the occasion offered, picked her pocket. James was held for trial in bail of $3,000.

—Michael Shay took a ride on Sunday. Unfortunately he appropriated some other person's horse and buggy for this purpose. He was fined $25.

—George Miller, a wife-beater, was fined $10.

—There were fifty-one cases altogether.

RELIGIOUS.

Preparatory Meeting for the Organization of a Chicago Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

At the conclusion of the noon-day prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Farwell Hall, on yesterday, a number of the leading clergymen, pursuant to a notice to that effect, held a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Chicago branch of the Evangelical Christian Alliance.

Rev. Robert Patterson was chosen Chairman, and, on calling the meeting to order, stated the object of the proposed organization, which was that Chicago might effectually co-operate with the alliance already formed.

Rev. J. M. Ferris, of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, referred to the probability that a large delegation from every Christian nation of Europe would be in attendance at the Protestant Council to be held in New York, in September next. It was eminently proper that the executive branch of the alliance should be located and have its headquarters in New York. The intention was to constitute a grand bureau of religious intelligence, as well as a means of securing greater Christian liberty throughout the world. By the interference of England religious freedom had been brought about in Turkey, and it was time that the Government of the United States began to exercise some influence upon Europe in this regard. To work upon the United States Government to this end was one of the main objects of the alliance.

Rev. Dr. Van Doren moved the appointment of a committee to draw up a constitution and plans of organization, and report at a subsequent public meeting.

Rev. Dr. Kidder understood that the constitution of the General Alliance would be suitable for adoption by this branch, but it would require to be put in shape for the reception of signatures.

A clergyman from New York (name not given) thought it was vitally essential that the Evangelical Protestant Church should at this time take a step similar to that of the Romish Church in holding the Œcumenical Council; and for this purpose the Grand Council was to be held in New York, beginning on the 22d of September. This would be attended by the distinguished Christian literati of Europe, as well as America.

After remarks from other clergymen, it was moved and carried that the Chair appoint the committee provided for in a previous resolution, the meeting deciding that Rev. Robert Patterson should be the Chairman. The committee was appointed as follows: Rev. L. H. Reed, Rev. D. Hartman, Rev. J. M. Reid, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, ... Mr. Bond, Rev. James Demarest, Rev. Mr. Van Norden, Rev. Mr. Boudreau, Rev. Joseph Travis, and Rev. S. M. Ramsey.

With the benediction by Rev. Dr. Reid, the meeting adjourned until Monday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, when the Committee on Constitution and Plan of Organization will be ready to report.

—The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil*, of the 10th, says: "The work on the great Union Pacific Railroad Bridge across the Missouri, will be resumed this morning. The machinery has all been placed in position, and the workmen are ready to commence sinking the tubes. We understand that the work is to be pushed vigorously forward, and that there is now nothing in the way to interfere with its speedy completion."

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Visit to the University of Chicago on Yesterday.

Eloquent Address Before the Faculty and Students.

On Friday last it was announced at morning prayers that Prof. Goldwin Smith would address some informal remarks to the students of the University at 12 o'clock on the Monday following, in the chapel. Agreeably to appointment, the students, Faculty, some members of the Board of Trustees, and others from the immediate vicinity, assembled yesterday, filling the chapel to overflowing; and, as the Professor mounted the rostrum, a deafening round of applause welcomed this, his second visit to the university. Prof. Smith began by pleasantly referring to his previous visit in '64, and the many changes that had taken place, both at the university, and, indeed, throughout the length and breadth of the city. He was reminded of Camp Douglas and his visit to it at that time, so near by the university, and filled with rebel prisoners. He spoke of the impression he received in that visit, of the marked humanity with which the rebel prisoners were treated; and, referring to another visit about the same time which he paid to a hospital for the rebel sick and wounded at Baltimore, narrated how, taking these impressions and the facts he gathered on these two occasions for data, he publicly and successfully refuted afterward some very unjust charges of barbarity in the treatment of prisoners by the North, on the part of a leading organ of the Southern cause in England. This naturally suggested the propriety of his defining his own position in regard to our civil war, which was at the outset, as he stated, that of considerable indifference; but more full information in regard to facts,—as, for instance, the decision promulgated by Secretary Seward's official dispatch, the purport of which was that the war was one in no wise involving or growing out of the question of slavery—and, although from a very early period in the struggle fully sympathizing with his very dear friends, Cobden, Bright, and others, of our more active supporters, he was himself restrained by an instinctive apprehension of the horrors of such a warfare and the responsibility attaching itself to those who, by pen or voice, urge on combatants, from taking any part in the struggle until he conceived justice and the honor of his native land at stake in the affair of the Alabama, when he came out boldly for the right. ...

[illegible]

After more remarks of this character, the Professor proceeded to briefly discuss the general question of education in this country, and several of the topics related to it now, of absorbing interest to the public. He proceeded, first, to remove some wrong impressions current in regard to the University of Oxford, with which he was formerly connected, especially as to its being now, or having been, hitherto exclusively, or even chiefly, classical in its curriculum of study, showing not only that there were regular courses of scientific study running parallel with the classical, and for which degrees in course are given, etc., maintaining that there was not probably a university in the three kingdoms where the physical sciences are more ably taught than there. ...

[illegible]

He referred to that letter of his to a friend connected with the interests of emigration in England, and remarked that it was not intended for publication, and, very imprudently, on the part of that friend, committed to the public eye and judgment. He had, he said, then and since advised his countrymen to emigrate to the South in preference to the North, as there was a better feeling towards Englishmen in that quarter than at the North, although he disclaimed expressing the existence of any such degree of hostility as has been imputed to him.

After his remarks, which were enthusiastically received, and followed by repeated rounds of applause, and some pointed and witty rejoinders on the part of President Burroughs, the Faculty and members of the Board of Trustees, with their wives and some invited guests, adjourned to the reception-room of the University for a collation and social repast, given by Dr. Roe, an Englishman, and co-worker with him in our great struggle for the unity of this republic.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of the University Chicago occur the last week of the present month, as follows: On Monday evening, June 27, Freshman Declamations for the Keen Prizes; Tuesday evening, June 28, Anniversary of the Literary Societies; Wednesday afternoon, June 29, Class Day Exercises of the Graduating Class; Thursday, June 30, Commencement. The Literary Societies will have a poem and an address. It is expected that the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden will repeat before them his address on "The Material Development of the Northwest," which he delivered during the winter before the Lowell Institute of Boston. The graduating class numbers sixteen.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13.

Several months ago, when Mr. Boutwell's foreign-agency and National-Bank-coercion-funding-scheme was making a semi-panic in finances, we steadily advocated then, as now, a simpler method of funding the national debt, by the authorization of $1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent "banking bonds," upon which banking should be made free. To authorize free banking on such a basis requires nothing but the repeal of the clause in the National Currency act which now restricts the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation to $300,000,000, and the provision that all new banks thereafter organized shall deposit the new bonds as security for their circulation. After wrangling for two months over financial propositions, Congress has at last discarded them all, and the Ways and Means Committee have at length so far cut loose from elaborate nonsense as to report a bill which simply authorizes the issue of $1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent 30-year bonds, to be sold at par in gold, or exchanged, par for par, for the present outstanding 5-20s. Now, it is apparent that nobody will voluntarily exchange a 6 per cent bond for a 4 per cent bond unless there is some inducement offered that is an equivalent for the difference in interest. It is nonsense to say that an unqualified 30-year bond at 4 per cent will appeal to a different class of capitalists, and be more acceptable than the 6 per cent bonds which are now redeemable by the government at any time as soon as it has the money. Our 10-40 5 per cent bonds, which no one expects to see redeemed until their maturity, and which sell for only 94 cents in gold, are a sufficient refutation of any such spread-eagle opinions of our national credit. It has been made pretty evident that the people will not endorse that form of repudiation which would coerce the National Banks, or any other class of bondholders, to exchange their present 6 per cents for 4 per cents, without any consideration for the difference in value of the two bonds. What, then, shall be done to make this change honorably, and by doing it actually reduce the annual cost of the debt $20,000,000? It is plain that the only thing the government can do is to authorize free banking on these new bonds. This privilege is the only equivalent for the difference in the bonds that the government can offer that will not cost more than the difference between 4 and 6 per cent interest, and if the 4 per cent bonds are to be taken at all, it will only be when new banks can organize, and, by buying the 5-20s in the market at anything under par in gold, offer them in exchange for the new 4 per cent bonds, which they could deposit with the Treasurer, and get circulation regardless of the $300,000,000 limit. Public opinion has been steadily growing in the direction of this method of funding the debt, and at the same time settling the question of how to get increased bank facilities in the West and South, and how to get a flexible currency that will gradually lead up to resumption of specie payments. ...

[illegible]

... the New York Clearing House for the week: the supply here is scanty, and orders on New York for more were forwarded to-day. Money is working very close, and nothing but the continual checking of the banks on their balances in New York has prevented the market from becoming very stringent.

Exchange was weak to-day, and sold between banks at from 50 cents to $1 per $1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at $1 to $1.50 per $1,000 off. Buffalo bills are taken at ¼ off.

At the Stock Board to-day the following sales were made:

$2,000 U. S. 5-20s of 1862	111
$2,000 U. S. 5-20s of 1867	113⅜
5,000 American gold	113¾

The following offers of and bids for local stocks were also made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (water)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s (war fund bond)	97¼	98
Cook County 7s (public bl'd'g bond)	97	
Chamber of Commerce	103½	
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	130½	
Chicago City R. R., South Division	97	
Chicago City R. R., West Division	117	118
First National Bank	128½	
Third National Bank	111	
Fifth National Bank	111	
City National Bank	104	
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	
Merchants' National Bank	109	
Paid in.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	$100	100
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	50	100
Merchants' Ins. Co.	50	145
Republic Ins. Co.	50	95
Commercial Ins. Co.	50	90
Equitable Ins. Co.	50	50

The bonds of the city of Albany, New York, have been allowed to go to protest under a demand for gold by their holders—allowed to go to protest by the Finance Committee of the city, who are acting under the instructions of eminent counsel. It has been said that South Carolina was the first State to provide for the payment of her interest debt in coin, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Massachusetts has faithfully paid the interest upon all her old bonds in gold.

Missouri has recently decided to do the same thing, by a vote in her House of Representatives of 89 to 15. The debt of the State of New York incurred before the passage of the legal-tender act amounts to $17,252,306.40.

The following, from the London *Economist*, shows that the increase in the value of United States bonds during the last year has been to a great extent only one of the natural results of an abundant money market in London, as other national loans have advanced—some of them more than ours—and these, too, of nations having very few resources compared to ours. The *Economist* says:

"The great strength of the return of the Bank of England certainly seems to indicate that the prospect of an increased dearness in money is not near. The liabilities of the banking department are:

Public deposits	£ 9,645,000
Private deposits	15,094,000
Seven-day and other bills	375,000
	£25,261,000

—against a reserve in notes and coin of £12,601,... The bullion, too, is £20,406,000 in both departments, no less than three millions more than there was in the bank last year.

"But at the same time we must remember that the causes of which we have often spoken, and of which the certain tendency is to raise the rate of interest, still continue. The taste for foreign securities is greatly on the increase. First, look at the following comparative table of the prices of the principal foreign stocks a year ago, and of their prices at the present time:

INCREASE IN TWELVE MONTHS.

	May 1869.	1870.	Increase per cent.
American 5-20s, 1862	80½	90	12¼
Argentine 6 per cent, 1868	79	89	12½
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865	85	91¾	8
Chilian 6 per cent, 1867	90½	101½	12
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	56½	56¼	5
Peruvian 5 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian Anglo-Dutch, 1866	86½	90¾	6
Spanish 3 per cent, 1867	32	34¼	7
Turkish 5 per cent, 1865	43½	49	14

—showing a great increase during the year in the value of these investments. ..."

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barrett & March, was:

10:00 a. m.	113⅝	12:30 p. m.	113⅝
11:00 a. m.	113	3:00 p. m.	113⅝
11:30 a. m.	113	3:30 p. m.	113⅝
12:00 m.	113	4:00 p. m.	113⅝
1:00 p. m.	113⅝	4:30 p. m.	113⅝

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Wall street dull.

There is a report that a new Peruvian loan of $50,000,000 has been negotiated in Paris at 80.

Money easy, at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling dull at 109½@110.

Gold lower and dull; opened at 113½, and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Carrying rates, 1 per cent to flat. Clearances, $31,000,000. Estimated shipments to-morrow, $800,000, two-thirds gold bonds, the rest in silver coin.

Governments lower and weak:

[illegible]

State bonds dull.

Stocks dull but steady, with a decline, however, in Pittsburgh:

[illegible]

Boston prices:

Calumet	75	Quincy	17⅛
Hecla	55		

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $75,902,285; currency, $11,749,770; general balance, $89,222,698.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,645	5,795	4,796	4,709
Wheat, bu	78,269	89,535	150,396	143,896
Corn, bu	143,416	178,509	97,316	119,450
Oats, bu	96,096	40,115	8,676	89,425
Rye, bu	4,141	1,429		1,844
Barley, bu	1,490		290	700
Grass seed, lbs	710	8,600		
Broom corn, lbs	22,340		1,300	3,200
Cut meats, lbs		42,450	27,975	69,114
Beef, brls			5	30
Pork, brls			250	20
Lard, lbs	36,610	180	600	
Tallow, lbs	6,920	2,800		
Butter, lbs	12,129	46,600	31,640	27,942
Dressed hogs, No.				
Live hogs, No.	1,681	3,381	2,565	2,112
Cattle, No.	762	1,364	1,746	1,409
Hides, lbs	70,560	26,500	70,210	25,900
Highwines, brls	294	407	222	162
Wool, lbs	45,731	36,040	81,931	7,040
Potatoes, bu				
Lumber, m	6,535	5,764	2,541	2,619
Shingles, m	3,660	2,450	3,548	1,901
Lath, m	430		399	412
Salt, brls	3,419	777	2,498	3,439

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending June 11:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 301 cars and 3,362 bu wheat; 314 cars and 38,900 bu corn; 42 cars and 4,500 bu oats; 13 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (675 cars), 305,000 bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 4,491 bu wheat; 4,743 bu corn; 2,950 bu oats; 100 bu rye. Withdrawn for city consumption during the past week: 27,358 bu wheat; 35,069 bu corn; 13,165 bu oats; 1,973 bu rye; 20,113 bu barley.

There was a medium attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderately active set of markets in grain, but at lower prices. The shipping movement was very quiet, and the weather seemed to promise better for the crops, while holders generally were anxious to realize. All closed dull.

Highwines were quiet, opening firmer, with sales of 100 brls at $1.00, and 100 brls iron-bound at $1.01, but closed easier at Saturday's price, with sales of 200 brls iron-bound at $1.00. Wood-bound lots were nominal at 99c.

Lake freights were rather quiet, at unchanged rates. A total of 8 grain charters was reported, at 5½c for wheat, and 5¼@5c for oats, by rail to Buffalo. Wheat from Milwaukee to Kingston was quoted at 9½@10c.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, with no demand except a light one for lard, and some little inquiry about shoulders, which were advanced ... for sale in the future. We quote the closing prices as follows: Mess pork, $29.50@30.00, according to ... lard, 15¾@15⅞c for summer, and 16@16¼c for ...

[illegible]

Flour was in only fair demand, and no change of importance has transpired in prices. The stocks, generally speaking, are well broken up, and in some quarters there is difficulty that orders are filled promptly. Sales to-day were reported at a range of $4.50 for winter extras; and $4.12½ for unsound spring extras; and $4.12½ for unsound spring extras. Spring superfines were neglected, and prices were almost nominal. Transactions were as follows: White Winter Extras—150 brls brands given on p. t., 250 brls not named at $6.50. Spring Extras—200 brls "Star and Crescent" at $6.00; 300 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" at $6.00; 200 brls "Swan River" at $5.00; 214 brls brands given on terms not made known; 100 brls not named at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.87½; 100 brls do at $4.62½. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $4.12½. Total, 4,139 brls.

Wheat was 3c lower and quite dull at the decline, which was due to news of easier feeling in Liverpool, and to the rain, which has come down quite freely, promising better things for the crops than had been anticipated. The rain has been quite general in the West, within the past few days, and though not copious, yet plentiful enough to give promise of a fair yield in all sections where the growth has not been too much stunted and the head commenced to form. The weakness was, however, partially traceable to another cause. The top prices of last week were due to unexpected demands for options for the last half, owing to the failure of three or four operators who found themselves unable to fill their contracts to deliver. This demand satisfied, the resulting excitement subsided, and prices fell back to the former level. The market to-day was more nervous than usual, and quite irregular, within small limits. The supply of breadstuffs was liberal, but they were freely taken—not by the shippers, but by parties who bought to carry, selling July options equal in amount to their cash purchases. There was a moderate inquiry for the lower grades. No. 2 opened, down stairs, at $1.14 seller July, and dropped to $1.12. Milwaukee sympathizing, with some of her heaviest holders offering their property freely. On 'Change, regular opened at $1.08¼, declined to $1.08½, and closed dull at $1.08@1.08½. Cash sales were: 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 2,400 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.10½; 2,000 bu do at $1.10¼; 2,800 bu do at $1.10; 10,600 bu do at $1.10; 2,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 8,000 bu do at $1.09½; 5,000 bu do (regular) at $1.09; 25,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 40,000 bu do at $1.08½; 55,000 bu do at $1.08¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 17,600 bu do at 99c; 800 bu do at 98½c; 1,600 bu do at 98c; 800 bu rejected spring at 89c; 1,600 bu do at 88c; 1,200 bu do at 87½c; 4,800 bu do at 87c. Total, 194,200 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.08½@1.09½; and seller July at $1.12½@1.13½. Seller the month was nominal at regular cash prices.

Corn was dull and weak, at a decline of 2c on Saturday's prices. New York was quoted off, and the receipts continue more liberal than had been anticipated, while there are reports of large quantities offered for sale at points which have been supposed to be bare. There was also the report that some of our largest holders have succeeded in unloading at 80c and upwards, and there was no doubt of the fact that others were trying their best to creep from under on Saturday and to-day. The general impression seemed to be that the price has been carried up a little further than was warranted by the facts in the case, and that a decline must be looked for. Under the feeling few wanted to buy, especially cash lots which were dull at 3c below seller July. The market for regular No. 2 opened at 82c, and declined to 80½c at the close, with seller the month nominal at the same figure. Cash sales were: 11,600 bu No. 2 at 82½c; 19,000 bu do at 82¼c; 4,600 bu do at 82¼c; 22,000 bu do at 82c; 35,000 bu do at 81½c; 5,000 bu do at 81¼c; 5,000 bu do at 81c; 5,000 bu do at 80½c; 10,000 bu do at 80¼c; 5,000 bu do at 80c; 6,000 bu do at 83c, afloat; 1,200 bu rejected at 76c; 6,400 bu do at 75½c; 12,000 bu do at 75½c; 4,800 bu do at 75¼c; 7,800 bu do at 75c; 1,800 bu do at 74½c (closed at the inside); 800 bu no grade at 72c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 5,600 bu do at 67c. Total, 182,000. Seller last half sold at 81@82½c; and seller July at 83½@84c.

Oats were dull and ⅜c lower, opening at 49½c, and closing at 49@49¼c for regular cash, or seller the month. The depressing causes were the same as already noted in the case of corn. Holders have been trying to sell out for some time past, and there are few anxious buyers. Cash sales were: 4,800 bu (fresh receipts) at 50c; 2,400 bu do at 49½c; 53,600 bu (regular) at 49¼c; 33,000 bu do at 49½c; 5,000 bu do at 49⅝c; 6,800 bu do at 49c; 2,800 bu do at 50c afloat; 1,200 bu rejected at 46½c; 600 bu do at 46c; 1,200 bu do at 45c; 1,200 bu do at 44c. Total, 112,600 bu. Seller last half sold at 49½@49⅝c; and seller July at 51c.

Rye was quiet and easier, closing dull, with sellers of regular No. 2 at 84c. Sales were: 4,000 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 85c; 800 bu do at 85½c; 3,600 bu do at 84c; 1,600 bu rejected at 76c. Total, 10,000 bu.

Barley was inactive; Western grades were nominally easier, at $1.06@1.08 for No. 2, 55@60c for No. 3, and 45@50c for rejected. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 3 at 58. Canada lots were in some request, and held higher, at $1.10.

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week:

[illegible]

The following, from the New York *Shipping List*, shows the export of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since September 1, 1869:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to June 8	462,817	11,449,709	
New Orleans, June 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philadelphia, June 4	26,179	789,026	
Baltimore, June 4	49,856	897,830	14,616
Boston, June 4	4,897		
San Francisco, May 25	5,775	5,781,647	
Other ports, latest dates		8,455	
Total, 1869-70	551,738	19,001,619	14,616
Total, 1868-69	375,879	13,875,235	3,125,957
Increase	175,860	5,126,384	
Decrease			3,111,402
Total, 1867-68	435,178	11,073,018	7,752,509
Total, 1866-67	94,985	4,302,704	7,275,573

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York June 8	24,056	945,086	91,709	120,306
Other ports, to latest dates	2,229	89,119	7,166	
Total, 1869-70	26,285	997,127	98,875	120,306
Total, 1868-69	28,318	226,258	96,156	
Total, 1867-68	77,047	412,099	76,622	252,001
Total, 1866-67	2,318	53,299	10,361	131,882

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following comparative statement showing the average rate of lake freights from Chicago to Buffalo on wheat and corn; also the average rate of canal freights from Buffalo to New York on the same, during the month of May in each year, since 1861:

[illegible]

May opened with lake freights at 4@4½c on wheat and 3½@4c on corn, but the arrival of a large fleet at Chicago during the first week had a depressing effect, and rates declined to 3¼@3¾c; later a still further decline was had to 4½@4¾c. They fluctuated between the last named values till about the 20th, when a better feeling took place and the rate on wheat ran up to 7c, with 7½c asked, and corn correspondingly. Through rates from Chicago to New York—propeller to Buffalo and railroad from here—averaged during May 21.4 cents on wheat and 19.78c on corn. The highest rate paid on wheat was 25½c and the lowest 16c.

The following is a statement of the wheat, corn, and oats in store, and in transit from the places named on the 4th day of June and the other dates named:

In store.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
At New York	795,478	69,545	426,143
At Buffalo	287,000	119,100	61,200
At Chicago	1,905,840	1,344,292	1,170,000
At Milwaukee	1,290,000	37,530	58,292
At Toledo	278,000	145,196	91,127
At Detroit	138,000	5,000	21,127
At Oswego	300,000	20,000	30,000
At St. Louis	56,300	220,000	46,000
Afloat on N. Y. canals	1,244,099	146,150	33,410
Water and rail shipments for the week	640,932	609,516	19,292
Total in store and transit June 4	7,312,105	2,981,394	1,854,531

[illegible]

The Fort Scott *Monitor* states that the Texas drovers are already busy collecting their herds of cattle, preparatory to starting for the Northern market. Hitherto they have been compelled to go to Abilene, but now will be able to ship at Baxter Springs, which is 150 miles nearer to Northwestern Texas. With a view of fully meeting the wants of drovers, large cattle yards and numerous cattle tracks have been established at Baxter Springs, and it is on this point that the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad with Chicago and the East, are better than any other route. ... Drovers choosing this route can run their stock into market from two four weeks earlier than by any other route, and thus secure the advantages of the best markets, while those who prefer to graze their stock with a view of improving their condition before shipping to an Eastern market, have the advantage of the almost boundless unsettled country along the valleys of Spring and Neosho Rivers, which also supply pure living water. Grass comes much earlier here than at Abilene, while the pasturage in the fall of the year remains good from four to six weeks later.

LATER.

There was a fair business transacted in No. 2 spring wheat, at the "Open Board," but prices were a shade easier, the market closing at $1.07¾ cash or seller the month, and $1.07⅞ seller last half of June, and 81@81½c spot. Oats, pork, products, and lake freights were neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13.

BEEF CATTLE—Only 1,654 head have arrived since Saturday, but with the number carried over ... the supply was fair, and the quality was generally of good quality, better than we have had on any previous day within the past fortnight, but the eastern markets ... some improvement ...

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The meagre supply there was less than 1,500 head on sale—imparted increased strength to the market, and under a good shipping demand holders experienced no difficulty in closing out at a substantial advance on last Saturday's prices, common lots commanding $8.50@8.75, while good to choice were quick sale at $9.20@9.75. All are sold and the market closed firm at the improvement. We note the following

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The sheep market was inactive, and prices remain nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13.

LUMBER—Notwithstanding the fact that the weather to-day was very disagreeable for out-door operations, a fair business was transacted at the Lumber Exchange, and cargoes were readily effected at quotations current on Friday and Saturday—the bulk of the offerings being disposed of before 11 o'clock. "A" sawed shingles are held firmly at $4.25@4.50, lath at $2.00, and pickets at $7.00@8.00 per 1,000 afloat. At the close eight cargoes were left over. Sales were as follows:

Cargo of schr Car ..., from Muskegon, 100 m ft boards and strips, at $13.50, mill tally; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schr Maggie Thompson, from Muskegon, 145 m ft strips and boards, mill tally, at $15.00; sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr White Oak, from Manistee, 120 m ft, scantling and joists, at $10.75; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr H. B. Campbell, from Muskegon, 115 m ft, at $13.00 for strips and $13.75 for boards and 2-inch; sold by Watson & Co.

Cargo of barge Abigail, from Grand River, 18 m ft select inch at $25.00; 150 m ft strips, balance boards and mixed, at $12.50 for boards and $10.00 for mixed; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Mentor, from Sturgeon Bay, 80 m ft strips at $13.50; 140 m ft mixed at $10.50; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

There was a moderate demand for common descriptions of lumber, and for such, prices were almost invariably well sustained. The supply is about equal to all requirements of the trade. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

An easier feeling prevailed in this market today, and sales were made at a reduction of 12½c per 1,000. The demand was only fair. We make no change in our list:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—For choice butter the market seemed firmer to-day. In a small way trade was readily obtained, while round lots were held firmly at 20c to 21c. The market for low grades was without movement, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. We quote: Choice dairy, 22@23c; fair to good tub and firkin, 17@19c; common grades, 10@15c.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The excitement centres on sheep freights, which poorly stock. ...

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—In the dry goods market the usual quiet pertaining to the summer season has commenced to manifest itself in earnest, and transactions in this branch of business, consequently, are mainly confined to small orders ...

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., June 13.—Cattle market no sales.

Sheep—Plenty; selling best, 5½@6c; medium, 4½@5½c; common, 3½@4c.

Hogs—Plenty and lower, pens full; selling at 9½@9¾c for best heavy.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Beef cattle in fair demand; sales 1,600 head; extra, 10@10½c; fair to good, 8@9½c; common, 6@7½c.

Sheep firmer; sales of 10,000 head at 5½@7½c.

Hogs unchanged; sales 1,700 head.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—Crude petroleum active and prices unchanged; sales 600 brls this water at 11½c; 7,500 brls seller June at 11½c; 2,000 brls seller July at 12½c. We quote August, 13c, to October, 12c bid, 13½c asked. Refined [illegible] ... bid for June; 27½c for July; 27¼c for August; 27½c for September and October.

The Titusville *Herald* corrects its former statement, and gives 14,150 brls as the daily production instead of 15,565.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 13.—Cattle market irregular and lower, with a steady demand. Offerings exceed last week's. Selected stock brought 8¾@9¾c, but butchering, 7½ cwt Texas, brought 6@7c, a decline of ¼@½c on good butchering stock, and ¼@½c on medium.

Sheep and lambs closed with improved feeling, about ½c decline from last week; common to fair, 5½@6c; choice to good, 6½@7c; extra, 7c.

The demand for hogs and receipts are on the increase.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—COTTON—Dull and declining; sales of 500 bales, at 23c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—COTTON—In demand at 21c; receipts, 425 bales; exports, 515 bales.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....June 12 and 13.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 12 brls fish, 22 bu potatoes and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 bxs fish and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 30 bxs fish, 92 m shingles, 46 brs flour and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 57 bxs fish and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Winona, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 35 m lumber and sundries.

[illegible]

CLEARED....June 12 and 13.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, June 12.—Propellers Colorado, Mohawk, Plymouth, and bark J. C. King.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, June 12.—None.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

The St. Clair Flats Ship Canal.

In yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE there was copied from the Port Huron *Press* brief statement relative to the improvement of St. Clair Flats. ...

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

NEW VESSEL.—The Gibson is a new schooner that reached Chicago yesterday.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARKE—the old, well-known and reliable Specialist—at 136 Clark-st. ...

[illegible]

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Private Consultations,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke ... CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING AND BINDING THE LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, Etc., OF THE 27th General Assembly.

[illegible]

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS

[illegible]

HOTELS.

ROCKY POINT HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

NOTICE TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

RUPTURE

Dr. J. A. Sherman, Artistic Surgeon,

From 697 Broadway, New York,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Chicago that, by special request he is now here on a professional visit. Those afflicted with rupture, who may desire to avail themselves of his experience, can consult him at the office of Messrs. Hodson, Monet & Gay,

133 DEARBORN-ST

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

COMMON COUNCIL.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Appropriation Bill.

Board of Public Works, $1,138,778.35; Fire Department, $366,718.

Police Department, $504,500; Health, $52,068; Schools, $391,773.02.

Sewerage, $569,212.60; Salaries, $98,000; Street Lamps, $225,000.

Liability of Street Car Companies for Municipal Taxes—Six Cent Fares.

West Wing Roof—Liability of Letz & Son for the Catastrophe.

The Lake Front Money—The Committee Report Adopted.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present: Aldermen Cox, Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Mosgrove, Cullerton, McAvoy, Dagg, Heenan, Tracey, Hickey, Sutterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Sorell (George), Holden, Wise, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Smith, Doerfler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Schnaus, Beagley, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The rules were, on motion, suspended and the following report of the Committee on Finance was submitted and ordered to lay over:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the estimate of the Comptroller for the several departments of the city government, for the ensuing fiscal year, and the several petitions for an appropriation as it was possible for us to do in the limited time we have had, and our deductions and additions we have made, and the additional imposition of the different localities where money is asked to be appropriated. It has not been the purpose of your committee to cut indiscriminately, but, on the contrary, to preserve to every department the absolutely needed to the efficient discharge of their duties on economical basis. The expenses of the city government have increased nearly increasing in the same ratio as its population and wealth, and of course more money must be made from year to year for this natural increase. The several departments have presented higher estimates for the present year than was made for the previous year, with the exception of the Board of Health and the Department of Public Reform School—the reason being in the former case, that the sewerage system of the city was contracted for at a much lower figure than here-tofore, and in case of the Reform School, because the appropriation was unusually large this year. Your committee would therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance making the appropriations for the fiscal year ending March 31, A. D. 1871:

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained, &c.,

SECTION 1. That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated for objects herein specified, viz.:

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.	
Commissioner of Taxes—salary	$4,000
Assessor West Division—salary	2,000
Assessor West Division—salary	1,800
Assessor South Division—salary	2,000
Collector of Taxes, &c.	10,000
Total	$19,800
For the Board of Public Works, estimated credit to be allowed by the Comptroller on account of the Board of Public Works, for the ensuing fiscal year	$31,200
For the Board of Public Works for repairs, &c., to be made during the fiscal year	$1,138,778.35
For the Department of Police	$504,500
For the Department of Health	$52,068
For the Department of Schools	$391,773.02
For the Department of Fire	$366,718
For the Department of Sewerage	$569,212.60
For the Department of Salaries	$98,000
For the Department of Street Lamps	$225,000
For the Department of Law	$20,000
For the Department of Public Buildings	$10,000
For the Department of Public Parks	$50,000
For the Department of Public Reform School	$20,000
For the Department of Public Reform School—Special	$10,000
For the Department of Public Reform School—Special	$10,000
For the Department of Public Reform School—Special	$10